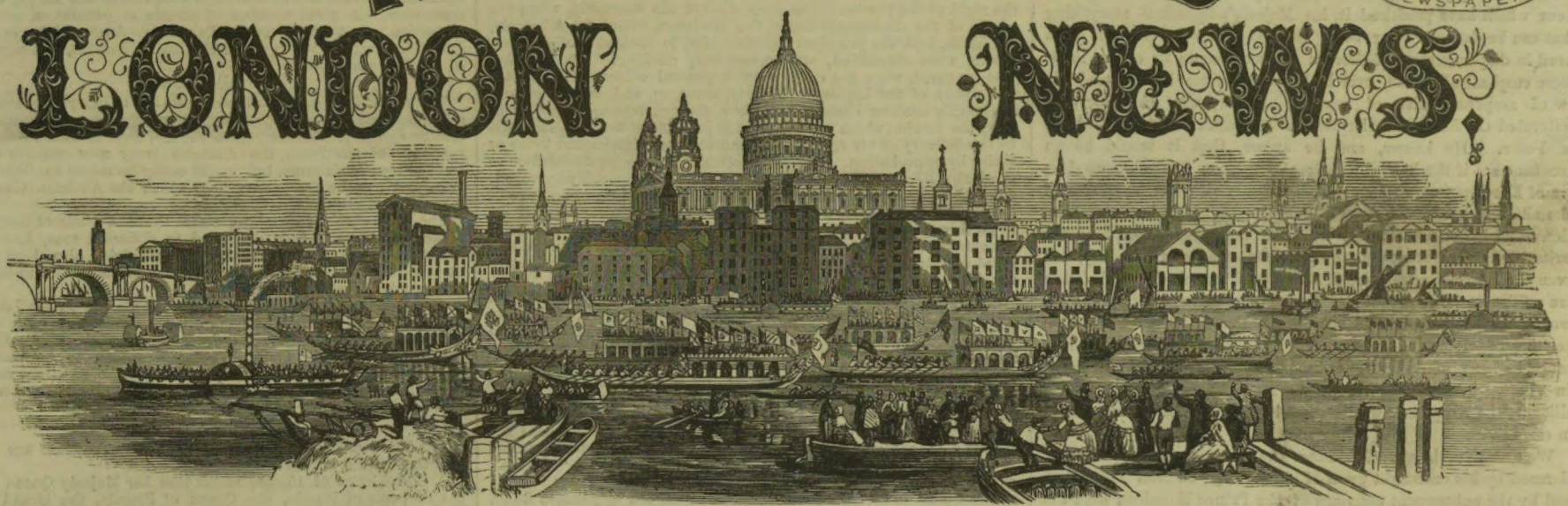


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

PACIFICATION.

THE Emperor of the French, whose warlike words alarmed all Europe on the 1st of January, and whose actions since that

time have kept the world in painful suspense, has at length done his best to repair the evil. His address on opening the French Chambers is alike a proof of the magnitude of the mischief which he caused and of his desire to restore confidence. Seldom has

Royal or Imperial Speech been so significant; and, if it expresses the real sentiments of that remarkable mind and that haughty ambition, as we are bound in common courtesy to believe, seldom in history will a State document have been issued to the world



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—THE STATE DINING-ROOM IN THE SPEAKER'S RESIDENCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 161.

more likely to be productive of good results. Pity it is, however, in an age like this, with interests so complicated, and with a civilisation so intelligent, that one man has it in his power to inflict such injury in the first instance, or to strive, perhaps in vain, to repair it.

Judged simply by its contents, and by the circumstances of the hour which have produced it, his Majesty's Speech is everything that can be desired. Far be it from any friend of peace to say a word in disparagement either of its sentiments or of its logic. More emphatically than ever he has done since he assumed the awful responsibilities of supreme power, the Emperor has reiterated the famous declaration of Bordeaux—that his Empire is Peace. He knows, and he avows, that it would be an anachronism if the heir of the Great Napoleon "recommended an era of European conquest." Emphatically also has he spoken of the alliance of Great Britain and France, to aid in the consolidation of which he asserts that he has "trampled under foot the irritating remembrances of the past, the attacks of calumny, and even the national prejudices of the French people." Englishmen are willing to believe that the Emperor in this respect speaks the truth, for they remember how much the stability of his own position has depended in past years upon that alliance, and how much he has profited by it, personally, dynastically, and nationally. In short, in all that relates to England and the English alliance, the Emperor's words seem to be those of a man who is in earnest.

We question, however, whether the other nations of Europe, alarmed by his onslaught upon M. de Hübner on New Year's-day, and by the subsequent marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the daughter of too impatient and too ambitious Savoy—a marriage impossible to regard as one of affection—will feel completely reassured. Prussia may be satisfied; and doubtless Russia has nothing to complain of or to be alarmed at; but the mention of Austria, of the Danubian Principalities, and of Italy, touches the sore point of the European system. Emperors and statesmen may procrastinate war; but they can never be certain of peace while one of the greatest and most powerful members of the European family, such as Austria is, remains in a false, unnatural, and invidious position. It has been, and is, the misfortune of the present Ruler of the French—a misfortune which he shares, and has shared, with the principal statesmen of England—that he does not, or will not, understand the real position of the Austrian Empire, not only as regards the ancient territories of the house of Hapsburg, but as regards those foreign territories which were placed under its jurisdiction by the treaties of 1815. Those treaties, as has been often remarked, were made under a particular combination of circumstances, and were framed without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people whose interests were involved. The Belgians, by the strong hand of Revolution, set aside those treaties in 1830; and Europe, supported by the public opinion of Great Britain and France, acquiesced in the constitution of a new kingdom, not contemplated at Vienna by the Plenipotentiaries of 1815. It is absurd and irrational to believe that Austria will resign the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, guaranteed to her by the solemn assent of all the great Powers of Europe, unless upon the compulsion of force, whether proceeding from without or within, or by the receipt of an equivalent. And, if the French Empire really means peace; if Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as well as Great Britain, look upon the possibility of war with dread, and of its probability with abhorrence, it is their bounden duty, severally and collectively, to take measures to consolidate peace by such a reconstruction of the various independent or quasi-independent States that figure on the map under the name of Italy as shall do justice both to the Sovereigns and the people of that country. If it were not for her unlucky possession of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, Austria would have no object in preventing by force of arms either the Lombardo-Venetians, the Romans, or the Neapolitans from establishing what form of government they pleased, and of making such arrangements with King or Pope as best suited their ideas of their own happiness. And it is here that the Danubian question comes into the field to complicate the difficulties and exasperate the passions of all concerned. For the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia, guaranteed by Europe, Austria would yield Lombardy and Venice, now held under the same authority. And whatever interest, ignorance, or prejudice may allege to the contrary, the arrangement is a natural one; and, if it could be carried out, would be of signal advantage to all Europe, and most especially to the Lombardo-Venetians and to the Moldo-Wallachians. The Emperor of the French owns to an interest in Moldo-Wallachia, and most unmistakably takes an interest in Italy. Let him arrange this business now as it ought to have been arranged in 1854 and 1855, when the support of Austria was needed for the pacification of Europe, then involved in a desolating war, and he will simplify a thousand irritating questions, and render peace a certainty.

Perhaps he imagines that Austria will yield the Lombardo-Venetian provinces without a struggle, and without an equivalent. It is much to hope. And yet it is possible that, if Austria were fairly treated; if her susceptibilities as a great Power were duly considered; and if a Congress of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia were appointed at this time, means might be found to solve the embarrassing problem. But to be driven out of Italy by popular insurrection, or by foreign aggression, is what Austria will never consent to without a struggle, which, if it once break out, will speedily become a general war.

While we believe that the immediate effect of the Emperor's Speech will be to restore some degree of lost confidence in the bourses, exchanges, and money markets of Europe, and, consequently, to improve the social condition of all European countries, we should be infinitely better pleased with the Speech if it had such a practical commentary upon it as the disbanding of a hundred thousand men by each of the great military monarchies. Let the Emperor of the French set them the example, and he will then have a better claim than he has yet established to the noble title—nobler than was even borne by his illustrious uncle—of "Napoleon the Pacificator."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The session of the Senate and Legislative Body was opened on Monday by the Emperor in person, with all the accustomed pomp. The Empress, the Princess Clotilde, the Princess Mathilde, and the other members of the Imperial family, were present in a tribune on the right of the throne. The *coup d'œil* of the Assembly, when the who's of the diplomatic corps, the Ministers, Marshals, Admirals, Cardinals, and the principal functionaries, in their rich official costumes, were assembled, was exceedingly striking. His Majesty, who, as usual, wore the uniform of a general officer, with the star and ribbon of the Legion of Honour, stood up, and, amid deep and apparently anxious silence, read, in a distinct manner, the Speech from the throne (which will be found at page 166 of our Supplement). In the delivery of his speech the Emperor was interrupted twice or thrice by approbation. The paragraph alluding to his declaration at Bordeaux, *l'Empire est la paix*, was one of those especially approved. After the delivery of the Speech about half a dozen new members of the Chambers who had not as yet taken the oaths were called on to go through the formula; and the legislative session was formally announced as commenced. The Emperor, Empress, Princes, and great dignitaries of State then left the hall, and before half-past two the Assembly separated.

The ceremony of the opening of the Chambers took place at the Salle des États, in the new portion of the Louvre, fitted up temporarily for the occasion, and now first put to its destined purpose. The new hall is of noble proportions, forty-five yards long by twenty-four wide, and thirty-five feet in height. The marbles, paintings, gilding, and stucco work, by which it is to be finally decorated and embellished, are, for the present, only imitated by their representations. The throne, erected upon a raised platform, stands at one side of the hall. Emblems of war and peace are depicted at each extremity of the vaulted ceiling, which in the centre is—or rather, we are told, is to be—an apotheosis of "France" sitting surrounded by geni, personifying "toutes les Gloires."

The Count de Morny on Tuesday addressed the Legislative Body. The Count referred to and reflected the "noble words" uttered by the Emperor the day before, and commended the Emperor's rule as distinguished for moderation, devotedness, and religious care.

The project of the budget and a project of a contract between the State and the railway companies were communicated to the members of the Corps Législatif on Wednesday.

The looked-for pamphlet, "Napoleon III. et l'Italie" (of which we give a brief summary at page 166 of the Supplement), made its appearance on Friday week, and was eagerly sought after by all classes of Parisians. It is said that many of the points developed were not only inspired by the Emperor, but were actually the work of his hand. This applies especially to certain passages where the maintenance of the alliance with Great Britain is most insisted upon. The concluding paragraphs, which have been retouched several times, are supposed to be exclusively from the Emperor's pen. Until his Majesty's Speech to the legislative bodies on Monday, this pamphlet was the universal subject of attention, and its interest is far from having subsided. Upwards of 25,000 copies of it have been sold in Paris, and other editions are called for.

Meanwhile the reports of military and naval preparations continue to be circulated and credited. The significant announcement that an entire division of veteran infantry has been ordered from Algeria to France is confirmed, and we now learn that these troops have already been embarked at Algiers.

Prince Napoleon and his bride made their entry into Paris on the afternoon of Thursday week, having travelled thither from Marseilles in the magnificent Imperial train, which we have illustrated and described in this week's Supplement. Their reception was remarkable only for the languid indifference with which they were regarded. A cold curiosity to see the bride was the only sentiment which seemed to be felt by the population, which did not assemble in very great numbers. The Prince and Princess Napoleon attended the usual mass in the Tuilleries Chapel on Sunday morning. As soon as the routine of presentations is over, they are going, it is said, to the quiet picturesque château of Meudon, for a fortnight's tranquil honeymoon. That Imperial forest and mansion have been settled on old King Jerome and his sons as an appanage, as well as the town residence of the Palais Royal. Richelieu lived in the one and Rabelais at the other.

A grand dinner of 140 covers was given at the Tuilleries on Saturday evening, in the Salle des Maréchaux. The soirée terminated by a theatrical representation in the Galerie de Diane.

General Viscount de Bois-le-Comte, commanding the 3rd Military Division, has been raised to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

General Buisson d'Armandy, member of the Committee of Artillery, has been placed on the reserve list of the Etat Major-General.

The Art Exhibition, opening on the 10th of April, at Paris, will take place in the Champs Elysées, where the preparations have already begun.

The grand musical festival, which will assemble in the Exhibition Palace of the Champs Elysées 7000 Orpheonists from all points of France, will take place on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of March next. Eleven choruses will be sung by the united societies.

ITALY.

ROME.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Rome on Thursday se'night incognito. The following day the Pope sent his Major Domo to pay him his respects. Prince Albert of Prussia has left, after having had several interviews with the Pope. Senor Antonio de los Rios Rosas had an audience of the Pope on the 31st ult., in order to deliver his credentials as Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See. On the same day Senor de Campello, on a special mission from the Argentine Republic, was also admitted to an audience.

PIEDMONT.—It has been determined to raise a loan of two millions sterling; and, in presenting a law for its authorisation on Friday week, Signor Lanza read a statement in support of the measure. He declared that the military preparations of Austria in Lombardy were evidently directed against Piedmont, and that the distribution and concentration of the Austrian troops "assume the aggressive aspect of a corps of operations against a neighbouring Power." He, consequently, asked the Chambers unanimously to grant the means requisite for the defence of the country. The discussion of the Loan Bill in the bureaux of the Piedmontese Chamber was highly interesting. In the first bureau M. Rosa thought that fifty millions was barely sufficient, and proposed to authorise the Government to borrow double that sum if they thought it necessary. The motion was agreed to. In the second bureau an attempt was made to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry; and one member, M. Revel, made a speech against aggressive war; but the motion was defeated. Similar attempts to "suspend the approval of the loan until the Ministry should have given explanations" were negatived by large majorities. The following is a summary of the speech of Count Cavour on the occasion of the debate—

Our consistent policy has been at all times national, and never of a revolutionary character. Austria has lately taken a menacing attitude towards us. It has increased its military forces at Piacenza. It has collected very large forces on our frontiers. Therefore the necessity arises for us to look for means for the defence of the State. The English alliance has always been the constant care of our whole political life. We have always considered England as the impregnable asylum of liberty. The cries of suffering coming from Bologna and Naples arrive still to the borders of the Thames, but the tears and groans of Milan are intercepted by the Alps and the Austrians; but the cause of liberty, of justice, and of civilisation triumphs always. As regards England, Lord Derby will not tarnish his glory in making himself an accomplice of those who wish to condemn the Italians to eternal servitude. Our policy is not defiant; we will not excite to war, neither will we lower our voice when Austria arms herself and threatens us.

After a stormy discussion the new loan was voted on Wednesday, the numbers being—for the loan, 116; against it, 35. Count Cavour has sent a circular note to the Sardinian diplomatic agents abroad explaining the motives for contracting a new loan. Numerous promotions have taken place in the army; 150 sergeants have been raised to the rank of officers.

NAPLES.—A message received from Bari announces that the King has again fallen ill. His Majesty is suffering from an attack of pleurisy, which had been imperfectly cured. He will return to

Caserta. The marriage of the Prince Royal with the Bavarian Duchess Maria, sister of the Empress of Austria, was celebrated on Thursday week. [The portraits of their Royal Highnesses will appear in this Journal next week.] It is asserted that the English Government has remonstrated against the insufficiency of the amnesty so charily and jealously granted by the King of Naples. Private letters from Sicily bring intelligence that the country is as agitated now as it was in 1847, and that things are taking much the same turn. A great number of arrests of persons of station and education have taken place in Palermo. Among them is Gaetano Daita, formerly a Deputy to the Sicilian Parliament, and a gentleman of position and talent.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government continues its military preparations, by recalling soldiers on furlough, purchasing horses and stores, and casting artillery. According to the estimate of the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the Austrian army now consists of about 450,000 men of all arms, but might easily be raised to 600,000 men. Whatever may be the preparations which the Austrian Government is making, it professes to expect peace.

The *Borsenhalle* of Hamburg states that the whole of the Austrian squadron, which is now dispersed in different seas, has received orders to unite and cruise on the coast of Istria; also, that a corps-de-reserve, composed of frontier Croatian regiments, is to be formed in the neighbourhood of Goerz.

The Emperor of Austria gave a private audience on the 1st to Field Marshal Prince Windischgratz.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz*, a semi-official publication, considers the Emperor Louis Napoleon's speech to be pacific, and expresses a hope that diplomacy may solve the questions respecting the military occupation of the Papal States, and that armaments will cease in France.

PRUSSIA.

The Princess Frederick William and her infant son are doing so well that no more bulletins are to be issued.

A Berlin letter of the 5th states that her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Princess Charles of Prussia will be the godfathers and godmothers of the infant Prince.

The reply given by Prince Frederick William to the congratulations of the Upper House on the occasion of the birth of his son was in the following terms:—

I thank you, most heartily, my Lords, for the interest which you take in an event which is so important and so fortunate for my family, and for the country, and I pray you to express in my name to every member of the House of Lords the gratitude which I feel for their good wishes. If God shall spare the life of my son, my great object will be to instil into his mind those sentiments which attach me to my country. It is nearly a year, my Lords, since I had an opportunity of evincing how deeply I was touched with the gratifying reception which, at the time of my marriage, I met with in all parts of the country. It was that reception which has in so short a time inspired the Princess, my consort, who had just left her own land, with love and attachment to her new country, sentiments which the birth of a son now renders such as can never be changed. May God bless our efforts to make our son worthy of the affectionate interest with which he has so soon been greeted! The Princess, to whom I have been enabled to make known your congratulations, desires me, my Lords, to offer to you her most affectionate acknowledgments.

The following changes have been announced in the Prussian Corps Diplomatique. Prussia will now be represented abroad as follows:—Frankfort, M. d'Usedom; Vienna, M. de Werther; Paris, Count Portalis; St. Petersburg, M. de Bismark-Schoenhansen; Constantinople, Count Goltz; Brussels, Count Redern; Munich, Prince Löwenstein; Dresden, M. de Savigny; Carlsruhe, Count Flemming; Lisbon, M. de Rosenberg; Darmstadt, M. Jules de Canitz, now Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; Athens, M. George de Werther, now First Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Berne, M. de Kamptz; Cassel, M. de Sydow; Hamburg, M. de Richtofen; at the Envoys at Athens and Darmstadt are to be Ministers resident. The Envoys the rank is Chargé d'Affaires. The First Secretaries of Legation at Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople have still to be appointed.

A commission composed of superior officers of the army has been formed at Berlin to examine the plans of the Government, as well as different projects proposed by private persons, for the reorganisation of the Prussian army, and the amalgamation of the line with the landwehr.

RUSSIA.

The Brussels *Nord* notices a rumour to the effect that a Jewish synagogue is to be established in the capital, where heretofore Jews have only been allowed to reside under very severe restrictions.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 29th ult. states that the Emperor had presided over two sittings of the Central Committee for the Emancipation of the Serfs in order to make himself personally acquainted with the progress of this great reform. The emancipation of the serfs continues its progress, and the obstacles which at first opposed it are gradually disappearing. The Commission of Moscow, which had hitherto offered a strong resistance to the measure, appears to have changed its opinions.

The concentration of the Russian army on the frontiers of Galicia has been repeatedly contradicted. The *Augsburg Gazette*, received on Thursday, declares, however, that the fact is beyond doubt, and that the Emperor Alexander has ordered a general armament.

UNITED STATES.

The question of Cuba came before the Senate on the 24th ult., when Mr. Slidell, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, presented a report recommending the appropriation of seven millions and a half sterling for its acquisition by negotiation. On behalf of the minority in the committee, Mr. Loward pointed out the financial hindrances to the proposition, which, at the present time, was unwise and ridiculous. Its purchase was as much of a necessity as that offered by the auction woman in the play who thought that it might "come so handy." According to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, the Spanish Minister, while speaking of the 30,000,000 dols appropriation, declared if it was granted he would demand his passports.

The bill providing for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific has been defeated in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* gives currency to a rumour that President Buchanan was contemplating matrimony with a widow lady.

The American Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document, suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe to meet for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statistics, being of the opinion that this reform would be favourably received and probably adopted by each of the countries so represented. He says the United States' Government occupies a position, both political and commercial, which would justify it in taking the lead in the matter.

The centenary of Burns was celebrated with much enthusiasm in the States. At New York the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent address on the character of Burns, before a large audience, and in the evening a grand banquet took place at the Astor House, presided over by William Cullen Bryant, the poet. At Boston two banquets took place, and were attended by many of the most eminent literary men in America; among the speakers at Boston was Lord Ralston. Celebrations likewise took place at Washington and many other cities.

A sloop of war has been launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. She is 208 feet length, 33 feet beam, and depth of hold 14 feet, and carries 1200 tons; she will mount four guns of 11 inches diameter.

The novel iron steamer built by Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, a sketch of which recently appeared in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, had made an experimental trip. The *Baltimore Sun* says:—

With a pressure of fifty-six pounds of steam (half her capacity) a satisfactory headway was made. The points of the bow and stern barely touched the water, and the even progress of the vessel caused no commotion of the waves, but left a smooth wake like a groove. The steamer passed Fort Carroll until o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, after playing about the open water, was returned to her moorings at the yard of the builders. The average speed attained was about twelve miles an hour. The ventilation below decks was perfectly preserved during the running of the machinery, and at no time did the thermometer rise above 65 deg. Fahrenheit.

beit. We believe the builders regard the trial as satisfactory, and a guarantee of success when a greater distance is attempted.

A shocking case of lynching occurred lately at Nebraska. The mob broke into the gaol at Omaha, took from it a couple of horse thieves, and hung them from a tree back to back. Through design or mistake the rope, instead of being placed around the neck of one of them, was drawn through the mouth, the knot being upon the nape of the neck. In the struggle to release himself, he had worn all the flesh off his right arm below the elbow, bursting several veins upon his neck and left arm.

CANADA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, January 21.

Parliament meets on Saturday, the 29th instant, and it is to be hoped for good legislation. But party spirit runs so high, and office is so much sought for for its emoluments, that we expect difficulty and turmoil rather than moderation. The Ministerial programme is, however, known—to carry out the Queen's decision with regard to the seat of Government, or to resign. It is, nevertheless, thought that, previous to the latter alternative, there will be a general election, and it will then be seen whether the Queen's name will be a tower of strength. My own idea is, that such appeal will give Ministers a fair working majority, for we feel ourselves to be in somewhat of a false position. In this way I believe that, excepting those who are guided by local feeling, Montreal is regarded as our national capital; and, as I have already said, the opinion is general, if the question had been boldly met, that that place would have been eventually chosen—certainly, however, not without difficulty. But such strong feelings had been awakened—as much by delay as anything else—that any compromise was considered better than the disruption of party. Hence the appeal to her Majesty. Even those who have strong preferences cannot ignore these facts; and we cannot be guilty as a nation of appealing to the head of our Government, and then repudiating her decision. I do not speak of discourtesy, for that is out of the question, as there are no more loyal dwellers under British rule than we are, and personally to the Queen no thought exists but that of affectionate respect for her private virtues. But, with all this, discourteous it certainly will be to vote down her choice, and hence I am convinced that the good sense and the right feeling of the country will range themselves on the side of those who sustain it.

But we must recollect that the question must be viewed in a higher light than a political triumph. Granted that the only course to be taken is that now being pursued by the Ministry, is not such a policy to be regarded rather as an extrication from a difficulty than one wisely conceived for itself? And, although the initiative ought certainly to have been taken by the Ministry, it must be admitted that the avoidance of the question was voted nearly by general consent, for men of all parties viewed its solution as the break-up of all ties. I am quite aware of the virtuous tone which will be taken by the Imperial press on this question; but I question much if it would show even as much moderation as ours has done if the Imperial Parliament were at this moment weighing the value of sundry cities, now of provincial note only, but all desirous of the distinction of being the Imperial capital. It is true abstractedly that, as Burke says, "politics is only an enlarged morality; but, even more than morality, politics is affected by our passions and our interests; and it is the struggle of the few to keep the ethics of government as elevated as possible." But we must not forget that to place the seat of Government in Ottawa is felt by the Lower Canadians to be an act not simply ignoring their descent and language, but literally giving the preponderance against them, by placing the Government in Western Canada. I do not mean to say that the question does not admit of an argument on the contrary, for the Western Canadian is dissatisfied, and regards the settlement as a compromise. Hence it is possible that some address may be agreed upon, naming a place, and asking her Majesty to approve it. I do hope that the Imperial advisers of the Queen will see the delicate position in which we are, and will deal with us considerably. Indeed, I think that the Queen would not lose one jot of dignity, and would gain if it be possible, much in the love of her Canadian subjects if of her own accord she withdrew her decision, on the ground that she had heard that it had dissatisfied many, and, having interfered only at the request of Parliament, she called upon that Parliament to make the decision itself. But all this is speculation as to what will take place. The province is perfectly quiet, somewhat depressed, but gradually reviving. Some efforts to create political agitation have signally failed; and I believe that if the Ministry adopted a manly, straightforward, honest course, they would retain power for the next five years.

Toronto is not gay this winter, but last week there was a Freemasons' ball, at which all the brethren were resplendent in regalia. To-morrow (Tuesday) there is to be an observance of the Burns Centennial Festival—a banquet and a ball. On Thursday evening, the 27th, the Governor-General gives a large ball.

The Portuguese Chambers were prorogued on the 5th inst. to the 2nd of April.

The hereditary Grand Duchess of Tuscany, daughter of the King of Saxony, has fallen seriously ill at Naples. On Sunday, at her desire, she received the sacrament.

The last accounts of M. de Tocqueville, who still remains at Cannes, state that his health has of late taken a turn which again disquiets his friends.

Advices from British Columbia state that the navigation of Fraser River was again open, and speak favourably of the prospects of the gold-miners.

The news from Hayti by the last arrival is important. Soulouque was at the head of the army—the capital is in a state of siege—and special decrees have been issued against the rebels.

SERBIA.—The solemn entry of Prince Milosch and Prince Michael into Belgrade took place on Sunday amidst the rejoicings of the populace. The Senate and the Ministers were not allowed to take part in the reception.

BAVARIA.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution which significantly indicates the sentiments with which it will regard any French aggression on Austria. On the motion of a member, M. de Lerchenfeld, who said that France and Sardinia were making large purchases of horses in Germany, and that it was incumbent on the whole German people to join in measures of self-defence, the Chamber unanimously resolved to request the Government to forbid the exportation of horses to the south and west.

HER MAJESTY AND THE CANADIANS.—At a supper given recently by the Charitable Society of St. George of Toronto, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, the Premier, was present as an invited guest, and in the course of a speech made the following announcement:—"Gentlemen, at the last audience with which our beloved Queen honoured me her Majesty addressed the following words to me:—'Mr. Cartier, I understand that you are about leaving this country for Canada: do not fail to communicate to my loyal subjects in that province that I take the deepest interest in Canada, and that no one more than I do desires to see its people prosperous and happy.' This announcement produced an explosion of loyalty on the part of the sons of St. George."

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The details of the proceedings of the Ionian Parliament fully confirm the statements transmitted by telegraph which we gave last week. The Assembly passed a resolution declaring that the sole and unanimous wish of the Ionians is for union with Greece. When Mr. Gladstone showed them the illegality of the course which they had adopted, they resolved to petition the Queen for union with Greece, and to lay the memorial before the other great Powers. The passing of the resolution was celebrated with demonstrations of rejoicing; and, though no apprehensions of serious disturbances are entertained, some measures of military precaution have been adopted.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The screw-steamer *Armenian* arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, with the mails from the west coast of Africa. Besides the mails the *Armenian* brings twelve passengers, 2300 ounces of gold, 125 bales of cotton, 134 puncheons of palm oil, and a general cargo of African produce, including nine casks of pineapples. The most important news is the fact that trade was opening along the coast; and at Bonny, on the 1st of January, King Eyo, known amongst traders as "King Honesty," of Old Calabar, was reported as dead. The American frigate *Vincennes* captured a slave, named the *Julia Dean*, off Cape Coast Castle, on the 19th of December, and had sent her home to the United States for condemnation. A ship called the *Juliet*, whose nationality was unknown, was deserted by the crew at Bonny, and she is suspected of having been a slave. This fact had been reported to her Majesty's steamer *Archer*. The screw-steamer *Rainbow*, of the Niger Expedition, left Bonny for one of the mouths of the Niger on the 6th of January.

INDIA.

Since our last publication the Bombay and Calcutta mails have been received, and from the Indian newspapers and from journalistic correspondence we glean the following summary of the state of affairs in India:—

ODE.—Quiet prevailed on the 24th of December. The large rebel force on the north side of the Gogra had dwindled down and attached themselves to the Nana and Begum. These, with Bone Madhoo, had gone northwards in the Serai.

Lord Clyde was at Nanparah on the 24th ult., when a large party of rebels, including a Prince and a son of Umpeed Allee Shah and some 250 women, came into camp.

Many men of rank in the Begum's camp had returned to Lucknow. The forts throughout the country were being rapidly dismantled, and the disarming of the people was progressing.

CENTRAL INDIA.—In Rajpootana, on the 17th of December, General Napier defeated, and pursued with slaughter for eight miles, the rebels under Feroze Shah. Six elephants and many horses were captured. Captain Prettyjohn and ten men were wounded.

On the 20th of December Lieutenant Stack, Bombay Cavalry, was attacked, between Goonah and Seronge, by Feroze Shah's cavalry, numbering 1500. Three lancers were killed, and some camels' baggage taken.

On the 23rd of December, at Goonah, the troops under Captain Mayne surprised the rebels under Feroze Shah, near Jhajpore, in a dense jungle. A few were killed, and the rest dispersed. One hundred horses, several camels, and much clothing, were captured. No loss on our side.

The rebels under Tantia Topee advanced on the 24th of December to attack Pertabghur in three divisions, commanded by Tantia, the Rao, and Raheem Allee. They were met and repulsed by the Neemuch Field Detachment. One of their leaders was killed (name uncertain), and two elephants were captured. The main body retreated towards Banswara.

The rebels under Tantia Topee were engaged near Pertabghur on the 25th of December by a British detachment, and repulsed. They lost two elephants, retreated eastward, were overtaken by Colonel Benson, 17th Lancers, after five days' pursuit, at Zeerapoor, beyond Guanal (?), were routed with much slaughter, and lost six elephants. Colonel Somerset, a few days after, overtook Tantia near Burrad, in Kotah, and again defeated him.

General Napier reports Tantia making beyond Tonk, towards Jeypoor, to join, it is said, Feroze Shah. A force was detached from Ajmere to Madharapoor to prevent this junction.

Some rebels from Indore were reported near Soosner on the 28th of December. They had come from Dug, and were going to Machilpoo. Colonel Benson was in pursuit. Intelligence had been since received of elephants and property captured by his force. Tantia (from Sir Robert Napier's report of the 30th) passed Goonah on the 28th of December. Troops under General Napier were warned and on the alert.

Latest intelligence from Indore (2nd January) states that Colonel Benson's column came up with the rebels on the Machilpoo boundary, and defeated them with considerable loss.

Brigadier Smith's force was at Chupera on the 1st of January.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—On the 22nd of December, at Kirwee, in the Banda district, the former residence of rebels, Narain Rao Madho Rao was attacked by Bundelund rebels under Raho Govind, and the garrison shut up in the palace; but the rebels left on the 26th, having heard of the rapid advance of General Whitlock. On the 29th the General attacked them four miles from Kirwee, and completely dispersed them. Three hundred were killed, and all their guns, elephants, many horses, and cattle were taken.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—A body of Rohillas, 2000 strong, have plundered Adjuntah. Two regiments of Hyderabad cavalry, serving in the valley of the Nerbudda, have been ordered to the Nizam's territory to restore tranquillity.

CREATION OF THE PUNJAB INTO A SEPARATE GOVERNORSHIP.—The Governor-General's *Gazette*, dated Allahabad, January 3, contains the following important announcement:—"Under authority received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to resolve that a separate Lieutenant-Governorship for the territories on the extreme northern frontier of her Majesty's Indian Empire shall be established; and that the Punjab, the tract commonly called the 'Trans-Sutlej States,' the 'Cis-Sutlej States,' and the 'Delhi Territory,' shall form the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., to be the first Lieutenant-Governor of the 'Punjab and its Dependencies.'"

ACCIDENT TO LORD CLYDE.—His Lordship, as we learn from the Bombay journals, suffered a somewhat serious accident on the 26th of December. While he was riding at full speed to give orders to some troops that were in hot pursuit of a body of Oude rebels, whom he had just defeated near Nanparah, his horse fell and threw him heavily to the ground. He rose immediately, but it was found that he had dislocated his shoulder and hurt his face. Surgeons were at hand, and the dislocation was immediately reduced; but Lord Clyde was unable to mount on horseback again, and has since been carried in a litter at the head of his troops.

FATAL AFFAIRS.—At Poonah, on the evening of the 1st of January, an altercation took place between some of the newly-arrived recruits of her Majesty's 86th Regiment and some men of the Royal Artillery, in one of the regimental coffee-shops of the depot of the 86th. A number of the recruits engaged in the quarrel ran to their barracks, and returned with their muskets, and, with bayonets fixed, attacked the unarmed and unresisting artillerymen. In the madness of the onset the former inflicted dangerous wounds upon several of the latter. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery have since died, and several others are wounded, as also a non-commissioned officer of the 86th, who received his injuries from one of his own men, in endeavouring to put an end to the fray. Two recruits of the 86th are in arrest on suspicion of being concerned in this murderous outrage. A quarrel at Tinnevely, in the Madras Presidency, has terminated even more disastrously. On the 22nd of December the Brahmins of Tinnevely commenced a riot, by endeavouring to prevent a Christian funeral from passing along the road in front of their sacred edifice. Three companies of sepoy were called in to restore order, and, in doing so, they used their firearms and killed thirty-nine of the people.

Her Majesty's proclamation assuming the government of India has been read at Kulmandoo before the King of Nepal in full durbar. A grand parade and full Royal salutes took place in honour of the occasion.

CHINA.

Nothing has been heard of Lord Elgin's voyage up the Yang-tse-Kiang. Baron Gros is at Hong-Kong. At Canton matters continued peaceful; manufactured goods were in great demand at high prices. This season's tea crop is scanty. At Hong-Kong there was little doing. At Shanghai imports were in improved demand. At Foochow there was considerable activity in tea.

The ship *Alert* was totally lost near Chungwa, and the *Mazappa* near Donba Island.

COCHIN CHINA.—According to news received from Cochin China to the 18th of December no active operations had taken place, and it was reported that the Admiral was waiting further instructions from France. The allied forces continued to suffer much from sickness.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The National Assembly, on the 5th, in a sitting composed of sixty-four deputies, unanimously elected Alexander Couza the Hospodar of Moldavia, also as Prince of Wallachia. A Bucharest telegram of the 7th says: "The Council of Ministers is composed as follows:—'M. Jean Philippesco, Minister of Justice and President of the Council; M. Nicholas Goleesco, Interior; M. Catadzi, Finance; M. Vladopana, War; M. Demetrius Bratiano, Foreign Affairs; M. Jean Cantacuzene, Public Worship; M. Gregoire Philippesco, Control.' A deposition of the electors of Moldavia has set out for Constantinople to give explanations to the Government relative to the election of Prince Couza. From Constantinople we learn that Ethem Pacha has been sent to the Principalities as Extraordinary Commissioner. Twenty battalions of infantry, together with the necessary artillery, will be dispatched to the Danube, and placed at the disposal of Ethem Pacha, who, in certain exigencies, is empowered to order the troops to enter the Principalities."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, BART.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, third Baronet, of Worthy, Hants, was the elder son of Sir Charles Ogle, the second Baronet, Admiral of the Fleet, and was his only son by his first marriage with Charlotte Margaret, daughter of General Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the North American forces, and sister of Henry, third Viscount Gage. He was born the 18th of July, 1803, and, having entered the Army, attained the rank of Captain. He married, the 5th of April, 1842, Eliza Sophia Frances, daughter and sole heir of William Thomas Rae, Esq., of Withdean, Sussex, by whom he has had issue two sons, the younger of whom died young, and a daughter. He succeeded his father, the Admiral, as third Baronet, the 16th of June, 1858, and has survived him but a few months. He died at Brussels on the 3rd inst. The baronetcy, in consequence, descends to his only surviving son, now Sir Chaloner Rae Majendie, the fourth Baronet, who was born the 2nd of June, 1842. The family of Ogle, of which the Ogles, Baronets, are a junior branch, is of great dignity and antiquity in the county of Northumberland. The first Baronet, Sir Chaloner Ogle, a naval officer, was so created in 1816 for his gallant services. The second Baronet, his son, was the Admiral, Sir Charles Ogle, the father of the Baronet just deceased.

THE HON. WILLIAM MIDDLETON NOEL.

THE HON. WILLIAM MIDDLETON NOEL, of Kilton Hall, Rutlandshire, and Clanna Hall, Gloucestershire, late M.P. for the county of Rutland, who died at Exton Park, Rutlandshire, the seat of his brother, the Earl of Gainsborough, on the 26th ult., was the third son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., M.P., by his wife, Diana Middleton, Baroness Barham in her own right, and was brother of the present Earl of Gainsborough, and of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. He was born the 2nd of May, 1789, and married, the 20th of May, 1817, Anne, only daughter and sole heir of Joseph Yates, Esq., of Clanna Hall, Gloucestershire, by whom (who died the 6th of October, 1851) he left no issue. Mr. Noel was elected M.P. for Rutlandshire in 1836, and resigned his seat in 1840. He was appointed to the command of the Rutlandshire Militia in 1839.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR GIFFARD.

This gallant and promising officer was killed in action, in his thirty-second year, on the 26th of November last, near Fyzabad, Oude, when leading a charge of the Bengal Volunteer Cavalry, which consisted of some fifteen men only, but which, being surprised by two hundred of the rebels, dashed valourously and effectively at them. Captain Arthur Giffard belonged to her Majesty's Indian Army, and was the youngest son of the late Sir Harding Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and brother of Edward Giffard, Esq., of the Admiralty, and Captain George Giffard, C.B., Royal Navy. He was a valuable soldier and a good man, and leaves a widow and numerous friends to mourn his early death. Captain Giffard was accompanied in his last daring attack by another officer, Lieutenant Arthur Frederic Bertie, of the family of Lord Abingdon, who had the good fortune to come out of the deadly encounter with his life.

THE REV. CANON CHESHYRE.

THE REV. WILLIAM JOHN CHESHYRE, M.A., Canon of Canterbury, Rural Dean, Rector of St. Martin's and Vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury, and a Preacher of Canterbury Cathedral, was son of the late Admiral John Cheshyre, of Swansea. He was born in 1804; and, having entered holy orders, he was formerly Curate of St. Martin's, Worcester, and some seventeen years ago was made Rector of St. Martin's and Vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury. He was appointed a Canon in 1858, in succession to the Rev. Canon Stanley, now Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. The Rev. Canon Cheshyre, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., after a lengthened and severe illness, borne with exemplary patience and Christian fortitude, will be long remembered by the citizens of Canterbury for his amiable, zealous, and indefatigable parochial ministrations, and for his earnest and continued exertions in the cause of public education.

WILLS.—The will of Sir Belford Hinton Wilson, K.C.B., formerly her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to Venezuela, but late of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London on the 26th of January, by the executors, Vice-Admiral Prevo W. P. Wallis, Charles Harrison, Esq., the Rev. W. Randolph, and Lady Catherine Wilson, the relict. The personality sworn under £14,000. The will was made in November, 1840, and the codicils in 1858. He died on the 27th of December, 1858. The eldest son is amply provided for under the will of his maternal grandfather. The testator has made many specific bequests. The silver candelabra and salver presented to him by the British merchants in Peru; a small sword, by the late Gen. Bolivar; a Turkish sabre which belonged to his father, the late General Sir Robert Wilson—all family honours—are to be held as heirlooms. He has divided his property equally amongst his other children, making ample provision for Lady Wilson.—The will of Sir Henry John Lambert, Bart., late of Aston House, Aston Bowant, Oxford, was proved on the 18th ult. by Sir Edward Francis Lambert, Bart., the son. Power reserved to Edward H. G. Lambert, Esq., the son, and the other executor. Personality, £12,000. Upon his eldest son coming into possession of the Malvern estate he bequeaths to his five younger sons £1000 each; and out of a sum of £27,000, under settlement, directs £2000 to be paid to each of four younger sons and two younger daughters: the second son and eldest daughter, being amply provided for, have each a small bequest left. There are some specific bequests. The Aston mansion and estate he leaves to the eldest son, who is also residuary legatee.—The will of the late Daniel Lambert, Esq., of Banstead, Surrey, and Lincoln's Inn, was proved on the 21st ult. by Benjamin Lambert and Henry T. Lambert, Esqs., the brothers. Personality, £8000. He has bequeathed the real estate to his brothers, Benjamin and Henry; to his three other brothers, £1000 each; to his three sisters, £200 each; and the residue of personality to his executors.—The will of Thomas Ralli, Esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde Park, was proved under £300,000 personality.

A short time ago the diligence coming from Bologna was stopped and plundered when at a distance of about four English miles from Florence. The bandits carried off 2000 scudi, and an Englishman was robbed of about 100 napoleons. None of the passengers suffered injury.

CONSULS.—The Queen has approved of Mr. Robert D. Merrill as Consul at Sydney for the United States of America; of Don Jorgo Zammit y Romero, as Vice-Consul at Malta; of Don Enrique de Azurmendi, as Vice-Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; of Don Candido de Pedronera, as Vice-Consul at Southampton for her Majesty the Queen of Spain; of Mr. John Dent, as Consul at Hong-Kong; of the Chevalier Gioacchino de Zugasti, as Consul at Sierra Leone for his Majesty the King of Sardinia; of Senor Ynocente Lovera, as Consul in the Island of Trinidad for the Republic of Venezuela; and of Mr. F. H. Hemming, as Consul in London for the Republic of Venezuela.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN" STEAMER TO PORTLAND.—The late fearful passage of this steamer from Liverpool to Portland, United States, with a hundred and forty souls, is thus graphically described by a correspondent who was one of the passengers:—"We left the Mersey on December 22, during a severe gale of wind from the south-east; and such was the state of the weather that it was found impossible for the pilot to leave, so he was carried across the Atlantic. At seven p.m. on the 1st of January, the Captain had calculated that we must be very near Cape Race. As it was thick weather, with continued snow-storms, Captain M'Master shaped his course so as to give the Cape 'a wide berth.' All went well up to nine o'clock, when we were alarmed in the saloon by the cry of 'Starboard!' 'Hard a-starboard!' given by the officer on duty. Then followed a violent shock that threw us to the floor. A moment of extreme anxiety and terror succeeded. The lashings of the boats were cut away, and the boats provisioned and lowered in five minutes, and their crews told off to meet the emergency. In the meantime the machinery was reversed, and we moved slowly astern. This was the critical moment; for we expected the vessel to sink in deep water. As soon as the excitement had somewhat subsided, I proceeded on deck, and could just discern through the haze and snow the precipitous coast on which we had struck. All around me were frantic passengers rushing to and fro, life belts in hand, and apparently undecided whether to leap overboard or not. No one slept that awful night. At last the morn arrived, and we found the crew hard at work pumping; the bowsprit was gone, and there was an immense hole extending from just above water mark to the very keel, a distance of from fifteen to twenty feet (this we could perceive as the vessel was lifted at the bows by the heavy sea). The hole was large enough, as one of the sailors expressed it, 'for an omnibus to drive through.' The first compartment—the ship being constructed in eight—was full of water, some thirty tons or more, while the second was gradually filling, as some of the rivets dividing the first from the second were displaced by the force of the shock. The passengers were divided into gangs for the pumps, and we all took a turn every alternate four hours. At times we would gain on the water, while at others it would gain three feet or more in a couple of hours. Seeing our dangerous condition, Captain M'Master determined to bear up for St. John's, Newfoundland; but an adverse wind arose, that baffled all hope of reaching that port; so we made for Halifax, Nova Scotia, a distance of 400 miles, the pumps constantly at play. To add to our misfortunes the cold was intense. The vessel was coated with ice. Ropes an inch in thickness swelled to a diameter of two and three inches. On the fourth day of our troubles, Jan. 4, our eyes were gladdened by the sight of land, and shortly after midday we anchored in the harbour of Halifax. The good people of that hospitable town crowded on board, and invited us to their homes, which invitation I with many others gladly accepted. Government inspectors came down to the vessel and pronounced, after due investigation, that we might prosecute our voyage in two days, after such repairing as would keep the second compartment intact, and by working still at the pumps. All this was done, and we arrived at Portland, a distance of 314 miles, in four weary days. Such was our high appreciation of Captain M'Master's coolness, presence of mind, and seamanship, that before leaving the ship we presented him with a complimentary address, signed by all the passengers."



DESIGN FOR THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL-HILL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 168.

THE DROYLSDEN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THIS building, which was inaugurated a few weeks ago, stands at the junction of Market-street and the Ashton New-road. It is built in the Gothic style, from the designs of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, architect, of Manchester, the contractors being Messrs. T. Bates and Co., of Droylsden. The building is faced externally with the local red stock-bricks, relieved with stone dressings and white fire-brick



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AT DROYLSDEN, LANCASHIRE.

bands. The white bricks are also introduced alternately with the red ones in the arches over the windows. There are two stories to the building: on the ground floor the window openings are four feet wide; on the upper floor they are smaller, and arranged in groups of three. The ventilating shaft, chimney stacks, and range of dormer windows towards the Ashton New-road, give a broken and varied outline to the roof, covered with slates in two colours.

On the ground floor there are four class-rooms (one of which serves as a library and committee-room), and a reading-room, 28 feet by 18 feet, fitted up with tables, &c., of pitch pine. With the exception of a small ante-room, the whole of the upper story is occupied by the large room, 60 feet by 23 feet, and 31 feet 6 inches high, with a permanent raised platform at one end, approached by a separate staircase from the committee-room below.

The roof, of five bays, is plastered, and supported by open timbers, stained and varnished. In the centre is a large ventilator, on Mim's four-point system.

In addition to the windows above described, there is a six-foil circular window at each end, corresponding in height with the dormer windows. The entrance to this room is by a stone staircase from Market-street, while that to the class-rooms is from Ashton New-road.

The institution, which has been established about sixteen months, is an amalgamation of a Mechanics' Institution and a Young Men's Association. Its members number above 200. The attendance at the evening classes is very numerous; and the members possess a library of 800 volumes. The trustees of the old school (on the site of which the present building is erected) are the trustees of the new building, which, in fulfilment of the original trust, is used during the day as an extension of the original school, and during the evening for classes. The news-room is supplied with twenty different newspapers, and is open during the day and evening.

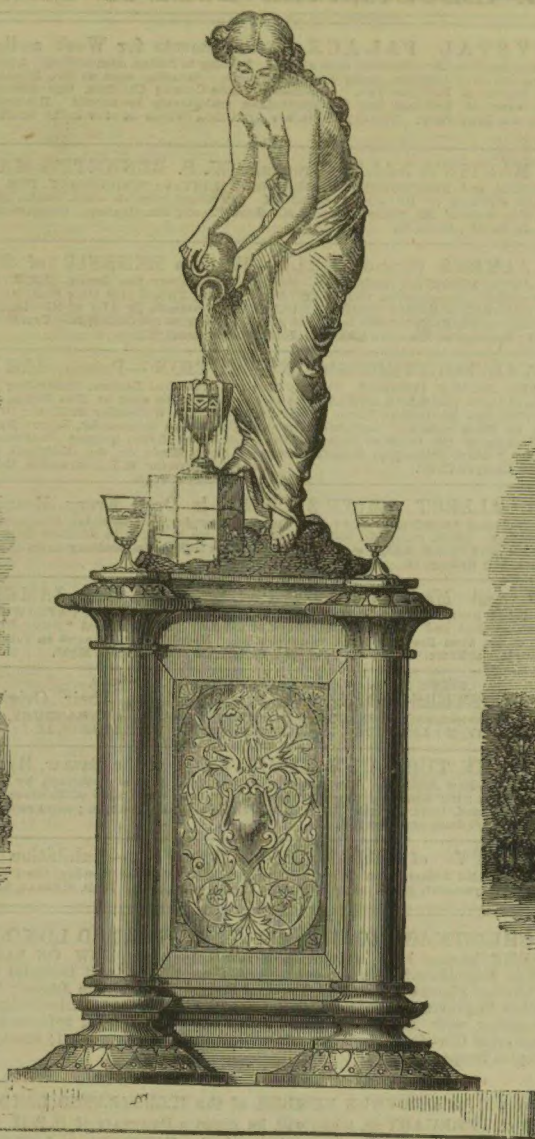
PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.

WE insert an Engraving of an elegant design for a drinking-fountain which will soon be erected in the west area of the Royal Exchange. The figure will be of bronze. The stone supporting the right foot and the drinking-vase will be a portion of a basaltic column from the Giant's Causeway. The frame of the pedestal is to be of polished red granite; the centre, ornate panels of bronze; and the styles and rails surrounding the panels of polished Cornish serpentine; the whole raised on three cast-iron steps.

The general idea of this elegant design (which has been approved of by the City Commissioners of Sewers) is by Mr. E. T. Wakefield, the barrister, and it has been well carried out by Messrs. Wills (brothers), of Euston-road.

The water, which will be constantly flowing, will be supplied from the mains of the New River Company, passing through one of Messrs. Ransomes' patent charcoal and sand filters.

The cup into which the water



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN ABOUT TO BE ERECTED IN THE WEST AREA, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

falls will be of enamelled ware, or of glass, secured to the pedestal by a chain from the bottom. The two side cups will be of similar construction. The waste water will be caught by a hollow in the top of the basalt column, and, after passing downward over the outside of the filter, will be conducted to a dog-trough at the base of the pedestal.

During hot weather it is intended that rough ice shall be placed round the filter, which may be done at a trifling expense. Thus

ST. PETER'S ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, MONTROSE.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

a constant fresh supply of pure cold water will be gratuitously afforded to all comers.

Such of our readers as attended the recent social science meeting at Liverpool will recollect an interesting paper of Mr. George Melby upon forty drinking-fountains which he had munificently erected in that town. After depicting the privations formerly endured by the poorer classes from the want of means of slaking their thirst, Mr. Melby showed the extensive use which is now made of his

fountains. During the hot weather last summer, in one day 25,878 persons drank at thirteen of these fountains, being an average of one drinker every twenty-five seconds at each fountain; and we learn that even in the winter the number of drinkers is very considerable.

The want so admirably met in Liverpool by Mr. Melby is felt in the metropolis and other towns quite as much as it was in Liverpool.

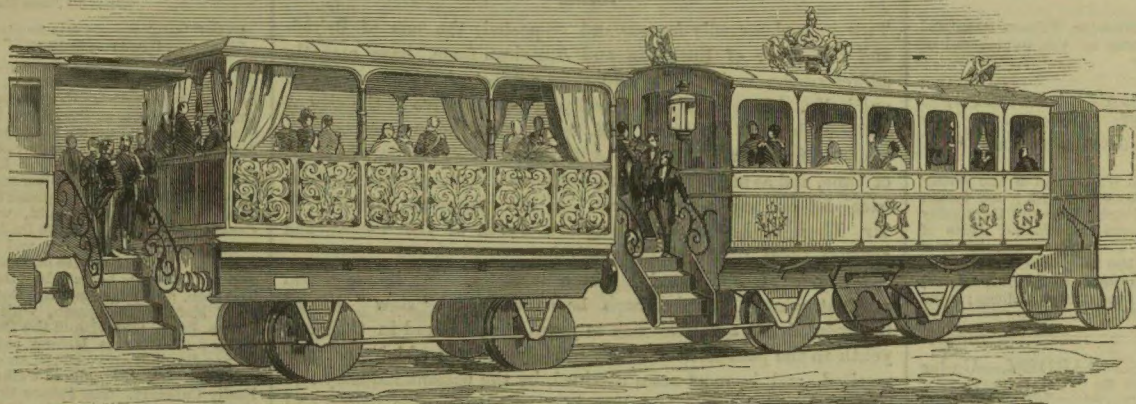
In the older parts of London the need was formerly to some extent supplied by the public pumps; but of late years the wells from which these draw their water have been so polluted by the infiltration of sewage that it has been found necessary to close many of them. In most of the newer districts no pumps exist. Thus the large numbers of working people whose avocations keep them during many hours about the streets have no mode of quenching their thirst but by visiting the public-house, a practice which too often leads to the formation of intemperate habits and bad connections.

We are informed that Mr. Samuel Gurney, with the benevolence and public spirit so characteristic of his family, is now about to erect at his own expense several fountains in different parts of the metropolis. Some of these, we learn, will be of an ornate character calculated to form handsome features of the town.

To furnish London and its suburbs fully with drinking-fountains it would be necessary to erect five hundred of them. The major part of the burden of maintaining this very useful public accommodation will ultimately, it is to be hoped, be undertaken by the local authorities; but, until public opinion is well stirred upon the subject, it can hardly be expected that they will be very active; and, considering that the benefit will be general as well as local, it seems just that the expenditure should be met partly by a general fund.

In order to effect this object we learn that a highly-influential association is being formed, which will undertake the supervision of the movement. It is intended to raise funds by subscription, to be placed at the disposal of the association, who, in their discretion, will employ them mainly in aiding local efforts.

It may be added that one of the many important functions of the association will be to secure to the public the absolute purity of the water so far as it is possible to attain this result by the most approved mechanical contrivances. This and other conditions peculiar to drinking-fountains can be best fulfilled by a public association which would, by pecuniary aid promote their general adoption.



OPEN SALOON.

THE IMPERIAL SALOON.



THE IMPERIAL TRAIN ON THE ORLEANS RAILWAY.—THE SALOON OF HONOUR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 162

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.
 The Rev. J. G. Russell, Vicar of Newark, to be Prebendary of Carlton-
 cum-Thurby in Lincoln Cathedral. Rev. J. Lancaster to be Rural Dean of
 Listerly, Osery. Rev. G. Nugee to be Vicar of Wymering, and Rector of
 Witley, Hants. Rev. J. H. A. Philipps to be Vicar of St. Mary's, Haver-
 fordwest, Pembrokeshire, and Rural Dean in the diocese of St. David's.
Rectories: Rev. G. A. Butters to North Cleobury, Salop; Rev. T. Drew to
 Loughinisland, Down; Rev. C. R. Evors to Kington, Worcestershire; Rev.
 J. Forster to Stambourne, Essex; Rev. J. P. Gaze to Brooke, Isle of Wight;
 Rev. J. Peat, Minister of the Weald Chapel, Sevenoaks, Kent, to Hangleton,
 Sussex; Rev. R. Raynbird to Wentworth, near Ely; Rev. J. F. Turner to
 North Tidworth, Wilts; Rev. M. Williams to Henry's Moat, Pembrokesh-
 ire; Rev. H. T. Wilmot to West Killconny, Meath. *Vicarages:* Rev. H.
 Bennett to St. Nicholas, Wade; Rev. T. G. Carter to Linton, Kent; Rev. B.
 Snow to Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Troutbeck to Dacre,
 Cumberland; Rev. E. F. Ventris to West Mersea, Essex. *Incumbencies:* Rev.
 E. Bradshaw to Billington, Beds; Rev. O. Hollingworth to Christ Church,
 Farnham-green; Rev. R. Whitehead to St. John the Evangelist, Chichester.
Perpetual Curacies: Rev. S. E. Bond to Trinity Church, West Cowes; Rev. H.
 H. Harris to Allhallowes, Cumberland; Rev. H. K. Hutchinson to Cappoquin,
 Lismore. *Curacies:* Rev. H. S. Blink to Reigate; Rev. R. Bryans, junior,
 to Irton, Cumberland; Rev. J. H. Carter to Eccles, Lancashire; Rev. J. C.
 Densham to Fawkham; Rev. J. C. Govett to Holy Trinity, Colchester; Rev.
 W. W. Kilbride to Cavan, Kilfenora; Rev. A. P. Luscomb to Harbertonford,
 Devon; Rev. W. Nosworthy to Wembworthy, Devon; Rev. W. Ogden to St.
 John, Lancaster; Rev. T. V. Richardson to St. James, Whitehaven, Cumber-
 land; Rev. E. C. M. Rouse to Kendal, Westmorland; Rev. W. Sproule
 to Raphoe; Rev. F. G. Sturgis to Easthampstead, Berks, with the Chap-
 laincy of the Easthampstead Union; Rev. W. N. Talford to Bedford Epis-
 copal Chapel, Bloomsbury, London; Rev. C. E. Titterton to Walton-on-the-
 Hill, Lancashire; Rev. P. Weldon to Colliery, Castletomer, Ossory; Rev.
 E. Wilson to Crosby Garrett, Westmorland. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. C. W. Dow
 to Stafford County Gaol; Rev. J. W. Elger to Swansea Gaol; Rev. J.
 Lawrell, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, City-road, to the High Sheriff of
 Surrey.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A NOTION having "obtained" (as the lawyers say) that the Government Reform Bill would not be introduced until after Easter, in which case the Upper House would have fair reason for rejecting a bill sent to them too late to admit of its being fully discussed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has removed that impression by stating that the measure is to be introduced very soon, and that he hopes, if it be acceptable to the Commons, to take the second reading before Easter. It is, of course, wrong to be uncharitable, and therefore one would not ask whether the original "notion" was not permitted to be disseminated in order to ascertain whether such delay would be allowed by the House. The Government pledge will now be honourably and promptly redeemed, and those who look upon politics as a game of skill will be curious to see whether the Conservatives have offered as much or nearly as much reform as the Whigs would think safe, and have thereby cut the ground from under the feet of the latter. It would evidently be idle for Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to denounce the Cabinet bill, and to come into office with one that did not go a great deal further. On the other hand, it might be safer for those political luminaries to bear their temporary eclipse than to let themselves be merged and extinguished in the grand rush of the radical comet, as they may be if they get drawn within its influence. "The times crave wary walking."

London has held back from any Reform demonstration—it being, of course, out of the question to regard a meeting at which a Chartist leader was the principal orator as any guide to the opinions of those who return M. de Rothschild and Lord John Russell. The citizens of London quietly and constitutionally wait to see what the Queen's Government proposes. Nor are there any provincial Reform meetings of importance. Whatever views men may entertain upon the subject of Reform, it is impossible not to regard the conduct of the people of England with respect and admiration. They have refused to be lashed into excitement; but, having convinced even a Tory Government that Reform is required, the nation remains calm and expectant until it shall see whether its wishes are satisfactorily carried out. Institutions that work so well, and produce so orderly and thoughtful a race of politicians, deserve the most assiduous attention and the most reverential treatment. It becomes an Englishman's sacred duty to render them every service which time and changed circumstances may demand; but no man who has watched and comprehended the behaviour of his countrymen at this crisis can ever be a Revolutionist.

France, on the other hand, is rebuked by her master for having been agitated; and is informed, but in very Delphic utterances, that there is no cause for apprehension of war. The eagerness with which the speech of the Emperor Louis Napoleon has been waited for, the anxiety with which his lightest phrases have been hung upon, are perhaps, to a thinking mind, humiliating answers to vaunts of the advance of civilisation and enlightenment. The interests of Europe, the blood of myriads, the treasure of half a dozen kingdoms, are all at the mercy of one man, who, now that he is a Sovereign, is no doubt the wisest and best of men, but who as effectually concealed that character before he became one of the anointed, as did a certain Brutus of old days hide his wisdom and patriotism. It would seem to have pleased the Elect of the Millions to listen to prudential and humane counsels, and therefore—*exultemus*—but who knows which way the Tuileries vane may next turn? nay, who knows that the Delphic utterances have not been misinterpreted?

Our Prince, now Baron Renfrew, is at Rome, and has received a complimentary visit from the Major Domo of his Holiness the Pope. Surely this is a case for a Parliamentary motion by Mr. Newdegate for a gathering at Exeter Hall under Irish divines of the extreme sudatory power, and for a volley of articles from the *Record*. To think that the Pope should have the presumption to send a card to the Prince of Wales! That a Sovereign is only giving a courteous welcome to the young heir of another Sovereign—away with such a pretext—let the Queen be addressed, and required to call her son home. We shall hear next that the Baron has visited St. Peter's, and actually gone through that temple of Rimmon with his hat off, and, if so, we conceive that Exeter Hall will be justified in demanding that the succession be altered. A Prince who has stood uncovered before the chair of Jupiter has evidently forfeited all right to that of St. Edward. When the debates on Marlborough House come on we shall hear more of this.

Other debates hitherto have been comparatively without interest; but a bill introduced by Lord Chelmsford for amending the bankruptcy and insolvency laws has good points about it, and especially so in its treating imprisonment for debt as a course to be resorted to in fewest possible cases, and only as punishment for fraud. A Poisons Bill, introduced by Mr. Walpole, may effect some good; but the great poisons of the day are adulterations, for which there will be little remedy until the adulterator, high or low, is sent to prison instead of being fined. The statement of Mr. Disraeli that the Royal Academy is to be ejected from Trafalgar-square will be received with favour. The Academy is to have accommodation at Burlington House. Each remove takes it further west; and we shall not be surprised to see it some day at Brompton—a locality to which there can be no objection as regards such an institution, supported by the wealthier classes, and charging a high price for admission; though there would be the greatest objection to depriving the people of a central site for their own pictures. It will be necessary to clear Marlborough House for the Prince of Wales; so the Vernon and Turner collections join that of Mr. Sheepshanks at South Kensington. Will they ever come back? People who inhabit the palatial mansions rapidly rising in that quarter, and who pay £600 and £700 a year rent, have influence; and there are other reasons why that princely locality should have every advantage that can discreetly be claimed for it. *Pas toujours aveugle* is a motto which many a silent senator mutters to himself.

It is stated that in the Opera House at Milan, some nights ago, when the celebrated chorus from "Norma," "War! war!" was given, the Italian audience rose, joined in it, and shouted with all their might. And when they had done, the Austrian officers in the house rose in their turn, clapped their hands, and shouted "Yes, gentlemen, war! war!" The state of feeling between the Germans and the Italians cannot be better illustrated than by this incident.

Some elections are on hand. Mr. Adams, most deservedly promoted to judicial office, has been re-elected for Boston. A second Baron Rothschild offers himself at Hythe; and Mr. Alderman Salomons stands for Greenwich, whence also General Codrington retires. At Banbury a very close contest has ended in the return, by a majority of one, of Mr. Samuelson, who is a "townsman," and is for peace, retrenchment, and reform—a third of his orisons may be successful. He defeated two opponents, one being Mr. Miall, the able nonconformist ex-member, whom most people would have preferred to see in the House, on the ground (politics aside) that his talents render him serviceable to his country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bishop of London will hold a confirmation on Sunday, the 10th of April, at Christ Church, Kensington, at three o'clock.

IN THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT an injunction was obtained on Wednesday by the Phoenix Assurance Company (proprietors of the well-known fire-office in Lombard-street) to restrain the newly-constituted Phoenix Life and Marine Office from carrying on business, as or using the name of, the "Phoenix" Assurance Company of London.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the members of the Court of Aldermen and their ladies, the City Judges and officers of the Corporation, together with a select party of private friends. Covers were laid for sixty in the long parlour.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Wednesday, a decision was come to in the case of Messrs. Seaman and Keen, silk-manufacturers. The charge made against the bankrupts imputed a wholesale pledging of goods. To the bankrupt Seaman is awarded a second-class certificate, after a suspension of twelve months; and to Keen a third-class certificate, after a lapse of two years. The Commissioner characterised this as "an exceedingly scandalous case."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the evening meeting, on Monday next, February the 14th, papers on the following subjects are to be read:—"On the Aurora Borealis in Greenland," by J. W. Taylor, Esq.; "Discovery, by Captain Palliser, F.R.G.S., and Dr. Hector, of Practicable Passes through the Rocky Mountains within the British Possessions, &c.," communicated by the Right Honourable Sir E. B. Lytton, H.M. Secretary for the Colonies.

THE INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.—On Monday a trial-trip of a model steam-vessel, constructed by Mr. J. Scott Russell for the Indus Steam Flotilla, was made on the Thames, previous trials having been made on the Morsey. Her speed averaged thirteen miles per hour during her trial-trip, and, although 100 persons were on board, her draught of water was only one foot and a half. [We shall give an Engraving of this vessel next week.]

AT CLERKENWELL POLICE COURT, on Monday, William Roberts, a cabdriver, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour for having stolen a barometer. The instrument was suspended in the hall of a house in College-street, Camden-town, to which the prisoner drove a man who was intoxicated, and, having a dispute about the fare, the cabdriver, who had been admitted into the hall, took away the barometer as a pledge for the payment of his demand.

AT THE WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT, on Wednesday, a curious case came on, brought, at the instigation of the London Medical Registration Society, against a person whose real name appears to be John Gibson Bennett, but who passes under various aliases, and lives by the sale of quack medicines. The plaintiff, a young lady, stated that she was induced by the defendant to pay him five guineas to "cure her of deafness in ten minutes," in accordance with advertisements issued by him. The medicine he gave her only made her worse, and on going again to the pretended doctor she found that he had decamped. Several witnesses stated that they had paid money to the defendant for quack medicines. The defendant was condemned to pay the five guineas, and was given into custody for fraud.

THE ALBERT INSTITUTION, SOUTHWARK.—The foundation-stone of the new schools, reading-room, and dormitories, in Gravel-lane, Southwark, named the Albert Institution, was laid on Wednesday morning by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Prayers having been read by the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., the procession left the church, proceeding down the Blackfriars-road and Charlotte-street to the site in Gravel-lane. A hymn having been sung and a prayer offered up by the Rector, his Lordship laid the foundation-stone. After which the architect exhibited the plans, and the Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech. The Dean of Westminster will, on Sunday next (tomorrow), preach at Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, on behalf of this institution.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Monday evening the half-yearly meeting of the members of this club was held in the great hall of the clubhouse in Arundel-street. Mr. Alderman Mechi presided. The report, which was unanimously adopted, spoke of the great success which, in spite of many difficulties, had crowned the efforts of the provisional committee, under whose conduct the clubhouse had been rebuilt and refurnished, and the ordinary literary and club operations of the institution reorganised. Arrangements have been made for a grand concert on Thursday next, and a full dress ball on the 1st of March; and it was stated that in a week or two at farthest the dining department of the club would be re-established and in full work.

THE METROPOLITAN TOLL COMMISSION.—This commission, appointed pursuant to resolutions of the House of Commons in May last, held its sitting for the first time on Monday, under the presidency of Viscount Eversley. The interval has been employed in collecting information from the parishes as to the substitute for tollgates. The *Times* of Thursday has the following:—"We are requested to state that the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire and report as to the best means of affording relief to the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts within six miles of Charing-cross, by the abolition of turnpike gates and tollbars, are now proceeding with the inquiry. All communications are to be addressed to the secretary, Mr. T. F. Kent, at the office of the commissioners, 8, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street."

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather this society held a very agreeable meeting at the Marylebone Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, on Wednesday evening last. Papers were read by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., "On the Frauds of Dealers in Antiquities, and especially of those in so-called London Antiquities, with some Suggestions in the way of defeating the same;" by William Taylor, Esq., "On Marylebone in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries;" by the Hon. Secretary (H. W. Sass, Esq.), contributed by Mr. G. Mackenzie, "On the Site of an Alleged Roman Camp at Islington." After the usual compliment to the Chairman (John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.) the meeting separated at a late hour.

SALE OF THE HERTZ ANTIQUITIES.—Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson, on Monday, commenced the sale, at their rooms in Wellington-street, of the celebrated collection of Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Roman, Indian, Peruvian, Mexican, and Chinese antiquities, formed by Mr. B. Hertz, and now the property of Mr. Joseph Meyer, of Liverpool. The collection comprises 3137 lots, and their disposal will occupy fourteen days. It consists principally of bronze and silver works by Etruscan and Roman artists, cameos, Egyptian objects in stone; antique Egyptian, Greek, and Roman glass; Greek and Etruscan gold ornaments, intaglios, and arabesques; Greek and Roman fictile, Etruscan terra-cotta vases, and numerous other objects of great antiquity and rarity. The collection of gems is exceedingly numerous.

THE HANDEL CHORAL SOCIETY, FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—On Monday night the first general meeting of this society took place at the Foundling Hospital. Its objects are principally to establish a school or nursery for vocalists, founded upon the efficient performance of the choral compositions, both sacred and secular, of classical composers generally, and not for the exclusive study of the great works of Handel only; the name of the "Handel" Choral Society being determined upon in consequence of the connection between the composer and the Foundling Hospital. It was also contemplated to couple with it the Auxiliary Chapel Choir now in course of formation. A number of rules were unanimously adopted; and it was determined that the first practice meeting should take place on Monday next, when the names of the committee and others would be submitted to those present. At the termination of the meeting a large number of members were enrolled.

MEDICAL DEPUTATION.—An important deputation, headed by Lord John Russell, waited on Mr. Sotherton Estcourt on Wednesday, to lay before him a memorial based on a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the members of the medical profession lately held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and specially convened to consider the scheme recently promulgated by the Poor Law Board for a new arrangement of medical relief. The memorial stated, among other matters, that, in the opinion of the meeting, the scheme for a suggested "New Arrangement of Medical Relief" will not, in its present shape, conduce either to the comfort and interests of the sick poor, or to the alleviation of the grievances of the Poor Law medical officers; and wound up with a prayer that the dignity and status of the profession might be maintained by Government. Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, in closing the interview, said that, it appearing to him that the preponderance of feeling was in opposition to his scheme, he should not propose any scheme to the Legislature which did not have the concurrence of the medical profession, the ratepayers, and the poor themselves.

AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, on Monday, John Jesty was charged with stealing a great number of articles from Captain Sayer and Sir C. B. Phipps, two gentlemen connected with the Royal household, and having apartments at St. James's Palace. Jesty pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to penal servitude for four years. The counsel for the prosecution, after enumerating the various thefts which the prisoner had committed, continued thus:—"In addition to this, the prisoner has been guilty of conduct of the most disgraceful character to his master. Captain Sayer had a stock of very splendid sherry of almost fabulous value. The greater part of this the prisoner had appropriated to his own use, and replaced it with bottles procured at a small price from public-houses." This certainly was the cruellest wrong of all, especially if, as is not unlikely, some of the substituted "cheap and nasty" stuff had been drunk, or rather sipped drop by drop, so as not to lose one iota of its exquisite flavour, sniffed at for its bouquet, and held admiringly between the light and the half-closed eye—receiving, in short, all the honours due to a "splendid sherry of almost fabulous value."

A GRAND BALL, attended by the leading members of the Hebrew race in the City, took place on Thursday week, at the London Tavern, in celebration of the removal of the Jewish disabilities, and in aid of the funds of the Jews' General Literary and Scientific Institution.

A PUBLIC READING SOCIETY has been established in London to provide public readings for the working classes. Its plans are to secure the use of public halls, schoolrooms, and other convenient places, and to supply evening readings from English literature adapted to a general audience, only a penny being charged for admission. The first reading of the society took place on Monday evening at Crosby Hall.

A FATAL ACCIDENT took place in the City on Sunday evening, about ten o'clock. A horse ran away with a light spring-cart belonging to a Mr. Harvey in Cannon-street, galloping across King William-street; and, when near Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, ran on to the footway, and knocked down and seriously injured Mr. and Mrs. Benson, of Cornhill. The affrighted animal continued its course up Gracechurch-street, and at the corner of Bishopsgate-street came among a crowd of about twenty persons, knocking down several, and crushing a man against a post. The poor fellow died whilst he was being taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 939 boys and 983 girls (in all 1922 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1646. The deaths in the metropolitan districts, which were 1429 in the second week of January, have shown a constant decrease during the three subsequent weeks. In the week that ended last Saturday they were 1243. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1195. The deaths of last week were less by 71 than the number which would have been returned under the average rate of mortality.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—J. Labouchere, Esq., presided on Wednesday afternoon at the seventh annual general meeting of this charity, in Great Ormond-street, Queen-square. The report, read by the hon. secretary, and unanimously adopted, referred to the origin and progress of the institution. By an outlay of £1600 (chiefly derived from the liberal response of the public to the appeal made by Mr. Charles Dickens at the festival held in February last year) the committee had been enabled to purchase the adjoining house and garden, and through which it is intended to carry out at once several very important additions to the usefulness of the hospital. In conclusion, the public were earnestly entreated to aid in still further extending the benefits of this charity. The Earl of Shaftesbury was unanimously re-elected president, and thanks were cordially given to the medical and other officers, and to the chairman.

CLARE-MARKET CHAPEL.—On Sunday the Bishop of London opened the first of a class of humble churches intended to be established in the very poorest and most crowded districts of the metropolis. In the vicinity of Clare Market are to be found a number of courts and alleys, inhabited by the very poorest, whom it has hitherto been found impossible to attract to the parish church. In order to overcome this difficulty the Rector (the Rev. S. C. Mason) has literally taken the church to them, and a large room in a court branching off Clement's-lane has been fitted up plainly but decently for the performance of Divine worship. The room will probably contain about 500 persons, for whom chairs are provided. At one end a space is screened off for the communion-table, and at the opposite end is a small gallery that will hold about 100 persons. The only furniture besides the chairs for the congregation is a small organ. When the room is not required for Divine worship it is used for a ragged school, which is attended by nearly 500 children. The Bishop of London on Sunday preached his sermon from the floor of the chapel, there being only a reading-desk.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday it was agreed to lay a rate of a penny in the pound in aid of the Free Public Library and Museum.

The first turf of the long-projected railway from Hatton to the classic town of Stratford-upon-Avon was turned on Tuesday, amid great rejoicings.

A person at Cheltenham, known as the Baron de Chastellain, shot himself on Thursday week, from disappointment in love with the daughter of a photographic artist. The unfortunate Baron, who is a Swiss by birth, may, it is hoped, recover.

A fire broke out at Birdingbury Hall, Warwickshire, the seat of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, on Wednesday last, and destroyed the kitchen and north wing of the building, together with much valuable furniture. The housekeeper and her niece, who were sleeping in the attic, had a narrow escape.

The shipowners of South Shields and Sunderland are about to petition the Legislature for relief from the grievances they are subjected to from local and special taxation—such as timber duties, stamps on charters, and bills of lading, passing tolls, Trinity House and light dues, and harbour charges applied to other than shipping purposes.

THE ELECTION AT BANBURY on Wednesday terminated in favour of Mr. Samuelson, one of the two Liberal Candidates, but he had only one vote in excess of Mr. Hardy, the Conservative opponent. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Samuelson, 177; Hardy, 176; Miall, 118.

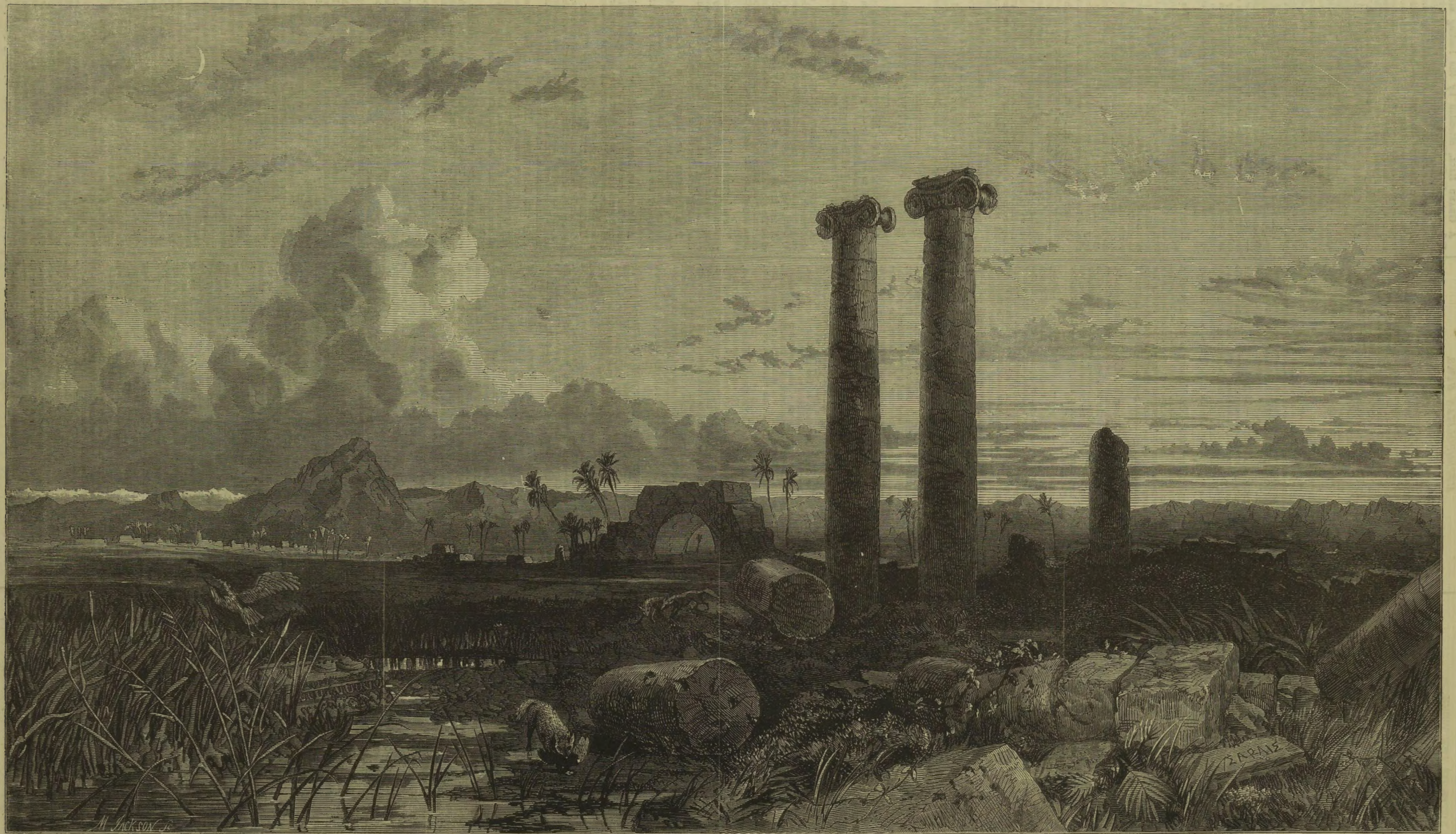
A YOUTHFUL BIGAMIST.—Henry Edward Randall, a youth of sixteen, has been committed by the Lewes magistrates for bigamy. This mere boy was married at Brighton on the 5th of December last, and on the 27th of the same month went through the same ceremony with a servant girl at Ringmer.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DERBY REPORTER."—A testimonial, consisting of a purse of £500, a silver salver, and an address, has been presented to Mr. Henry Adams, who, for more than twenty years, has had the editorial management of the *Derby Reporter*. Mr. Adams is held in high esteem by men of all parties; and amongst the subscribers to the testimonial are to be found men of all political views.

AT THE MANCHESTER BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Monday, an extraordinary case came on for investigation. A young man, named Bradley, who undertook the agency there of a starch company, issued bills to the amount of £9000 when he had not £90 in the world. The Commissioner suspended the bankrupt's certificate for twelve months, without protection.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.—The ceremony of presenting colours by Lady Vivian to the 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment took place at Mount Wise, Devonport, on Thursday week. This battalion was reduced in 1802; but was revived in April last, on Maker Heights, Plymouth. It now exceeds 700 men, obtained principally from the counties of Devon, Cornwall, York, and Northampton. It is commanded by Colonel Crofton.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CRINAN CANAL.—(To the Editor.) It will probably interest many of the thousands of the tourist and sporting public who may be familiar with the Crinan Canal, when taking this picturesque route to Oban and the North Highlands, to hear the particulars of the late disaster, which in less than half an hour has nearly destroyed this great work. Its loss will very much affect the rising prosperity of this part of the west coast, as well as the convenience of the multitude of southern tourists who in summer avail themselves of this luxurious and admirably-appointed line of route for the north. The highest elevation of the canal is at its centre, about four miles from either extremity, surmounted by a series of locks within a space of less than two miles. Among the hills which hem in this part is a chain of natural lochs, which serve as reservoirs for supplying the canal. This is the scene of disaster, its effects presenting an appearance more like some great catastrophe of nature than a mere engineering accident. After an unprecedented wet season, on the evening of the 2nd, about eight o'clock, one of those reservoirs, becoming overcharged, suddenly burst and precipitated itself into the one beneath, which also giving way, the contents of both bounded into a third, and, with a roar which shook the country for miles round, an avalanche of water, rocks, and earth rolled down the mountain side, furrowing a deep watercourse in its way, and instantly obliterating the canal under a mountain of thousands of tons of rocks and stones. The vast body of water, separating into two great tide waves, rolled away to the east and west, breaking up lock-gates like tinder; and, tunnelling vast chasms through the banks, the waters found vent over the open country, the one by the town of Lochgilphead into Loch Fyne, the other over the Crinan moor into the western sea, both strewn the face of the country with mud, stones, peat, fragments of corn-stacks, uprooted bushes, and broken timber, in a most wonderful manner. Even the loch for many miles out to sea is quite turbid, and its surface speckled over with floating debris. Though the loss of property is at present incalculable, yet, most miraculously, there has not been a single life lost, though the alarm of the people of Lochgilphead may be conceived when they heard the distant bellowing of the torrent and rolling and grating of the rocks, and then saw through the darkness of the night the moving flood all around them. About half a mile of canal is buried under a chaotic heap of cyclopean stones, like a rugged sea beach. In this part of Glen Crinan Nature has completely resumed her sway; towpath and highroad, and all appearance of the hand of man, have totally disappeared. For two miles the canal is destroyed, the banks being cut up by chasms like railway cuttings; but the remaining portions—about four miles at each end—are intact, though probably injured by the quantity of mud injected into them. The pressure upon their banks must have been great, as the waters swelled over their edges for their whole length, and Ardrishaig was probably only saved by the immediate opening of the sluices and giving vent to the water, which must, had the bank given way, have swept the village into the sea.—G. Lochgilphead, Feb. 7.



"Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead."—REV. iii. 1.

"SARDIS."—PAINTED BY HARRY JOHNSON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 163.



"SIR JOHN FALSTAFF EXAMINING THE RECRUITS PROVIDED FOR HIM BY JUSTICE SHALLOW."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord St. LEONARDS, the Law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill was read a second time.

THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for the amendment of the law of debtor and creditor. His Lordship entered into some details respecting the law of bankruptcy, and regretted its somewhat hasty and imperfect consolidation in 1849. The first clauses of the bill now introduced modified, with certain exceptions, imprisonment on final process, and the rest consolidated the existing courts into one tribunal, to be called the Court of Insolvency. If this measure were carried it would enable the Government to introduce afterwards a consolidation of the whole of the bankruptcy laws into one certain system, which, he trusted, would become for ages the governing code of our commercial community.—The bill, after some observations by Lords Brougham, Campbell, and Cranworth, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the 17th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—Colonel FORESTER, Comptroller of the Household, brought up the following answer from her Majesty to the Address of the House voted on the occasion of the Speech from the Throne:—"I have received with much satisfaction your loyal and dutiful Address. I rely with confidence on your careful consideration of the measures which will be submitted to you, and I shall at all times be ready to co-operate with you in your efforts to improve and strengthen the institutions of the country, and in promoting the happiness and prosperity of all classes of my subjects."

A New Writ was ordered to issue for Oxford University, in the room of Mr. Gladstone, who had accepted the office of High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands.

THE MINISTERIAL REFORM BILL.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE having inquired when the Government intended to introduce their promised Reform Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that, after the important and urgent subjects of which the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India had given notice were duly disposed of, the Reform Bill would be brought forward immediately. He trusted that, as Easter fell late this year, there might be time afforded not only for a first but a second reading, if not for some progress with the discussions in committee, before the Easter recess.

OCCASIONAL FORMS OF PRAYER BILL.—The second reading of this bill having been moved by Mr. Walpole, Mr. HADFIELD moved as an amendment that the second reading should be deferred for six days. He thought that a much more extensive excision should be made from the Liturgy, and wished to afford the Government further time to consider the subject. Mr. NEWBROATE seconded the amendment.—Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. GREGSON, and Mr. WALPOLE having briefly spoken, the bill was read a second time.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—Leave was given to Mr. DILLWYN to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

SUPERANNUATIONS, &c.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service.—Some comments and suggestions on this subject were offered by Mr. WILSON, Mr. KINGLAKE, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. COLLIER, and other members. The motion was then agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

BILLS RELATING TO IRELAND.—Leave was given to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND to introduce three bills—for abolishing manor courts in Ireland, to facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland, and for the abolition of receivers under the Court of Chancery in Ireland.—Lord NAAS also obtained leave to bring in two bills, one for the regulation of markets in Ireland, and the other to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the lunatic poor in that country.—Mr. HARDY obtained leave to introduce a bill for the better management of highways in England; and Sir R. FERGUSON for a bill to facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of tramroads.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of Mornington took the oath and his seat.
GLASS HOUSES.—The Bishop of LONDON, in answer to Viscount DUNGANNON, stated that the episcopal bench had seriously considered the subject of glass-houses; and directions had been given to frame a bill on the question.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION.—Lord BROUGHAM inquired whether the Royal Assent had been given to the Immigration Act recently passed by the Jamaica Legislature. He believed that the bill had been carried almost by surprise, and was open to very grave objections.—The Earl of CAMARON stated that the Act had not yet received the Royal Assent, but would shortly be submitted by the Colonial Secretary for confirmation by her Majesty. The measure, he contended, was neither objectionable nor new. The immigration system had existed for many years, and the present bill would merely extend to Jamaica the application of a principle already adopted with the best effect in other West India colonies.—Some discussion ensued, in which Lord Brougham, Earl Grey, the Earl of Airlie, and other peers participated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRITS.—A new writ was ordered for Greenwich in the place of Mr. Townsend, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. A new writ was also ordered for Enniskillen, in the room of the Attorney-General for Ireland, who has likewise accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—In reply to Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the whole of the building in Trafalgar-square commonly called the National Gallery would speedily be appropriated for the reception of the national collection of paintings. The members of the Royal Academy intended to erect a fitting edifice for their purposes with their own fund, but upon a site which the Government designed to ask the permission of Parliament to offer them. As Marlborough House was required for the Prince of Wales, the Vernon, Turner, and Sheepshanks collections would be temporarily removed to a gallery now in course of erection at Kensington Gore.

FUNDING OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.—Replying to Sir G. C. LEWIS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Exchequer Bills to the amount of £7,600,000 had recently been funded. The operation was designed to relieve the market from a vast amount of floating securities which had been created during the war.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—Viscount BURY moved for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The motion was opposed by Mr. B. HOPE. On a division there appeared:—For the motion, 155; against, 55.

EARLY CLOSING OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. W. EWART moved a resolution providing that on every Tuesday and Thursday, being nights on which Government business does not take precedence, the House should not sit later than midnight.—Mr. LAURIE seconded the motion.—Mr. LOCKE KING wished to include Government nights also in the same limitation as to time.—The HOME SECRETARY opposed the motion, which he considered unfair to private members, whose opportunities for bringing forward subjects or advancing bills were already much restricted.—Lord PALMERSTON thought it would be better to leave the duration of their sittings to the judgment of the House. The House divided, and the resolution was negatived.

CHURCH-RATES.—Sir J. TRELAWNY asked leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of church-rates.—After some remarks from Mr. D. GRIFFITH, Mr. H. DRUMMOND, and Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, the motion was agreed to.

SALE OF POISONS.—Leave was given to the HOME SECRETARY to introduce a bill regulating the keeping and sale of poisons.

CHURCH-RATES.—Mr. ALCOCK obtained leave to bring in a bill for the voluntary commutation of church rates.

ELECTIONS.—Leave was given to Mr. COLLINS to bring in a bill assimilating the time of proceeding to election and polling in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for vacating seats by bankrupt members of the House of Commons, and other election purposes.

SUPPLY.—The House having gone into Committee, a vote was agreed to for granting a supply to her Majesty for the public service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon, when the report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned after a brief sitting.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of Ripon (late Lord Goderich) took the oath and his seat, consequent upon the death of his father.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.—Earl St. GERMAN inquired of her Majesty's Government whether the election of one and the same person as Hospodar of both the Danubian provinces was not in opposition to the convention concluded at Paris last year?—The Earl of MALMESBURY said it would be inconvenient to answer the question, for it was almost certain that the Conference of Paris would have to reassemble to define the interpretation of the different clauses of the convention, and it would be highly improper to anticipate its decision.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.—The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The Lord CHANCELLOR brought in his bill for the consolidation of the statutes relating to the winding up of public companies; after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRITS.—It was ordered that new writs be forthwith issued for East Worcestershire, in the place of Colonel Rushout, called to the Upper House by the title of Lord Northwick; for Hythe, in the place of Sir J. Ramsden, resigned; and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Goderich.

INDIA.—Mr. WARREN gave notice that on that day fortnight he would move his resolutions upon education in India.

CHURCH-RATES.—Sir A. ELTON gave notice that on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., he would move a resolution in favour of the total abolition of church-rates, except in cases of the existence of charges upon them.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Mr. WALPOLE, in reply to Mr. Green, said that the subject of savings-banks, with the view of increasing the security of depositors, was under the consideration of the Treasury.

THE NAVY.—Sir J. PARINGTON, in reply to Lord J. Russell, said he proposed to bring up the Navy Estimates and to make a statement of the intentions of the Government with respect to the Navy on Friday, the 25th inst.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.—General PEEL (in reply to Mr. Spooner) said that a book called "The Garden of the Soul" had long been issued to Roman Catholic soldiers at the expense of the Government, and that a sum always appeared in the Army Estimates for the supply of such books, to which the hon. member might object, if he pleased, when the estimates came again under discussion.

SUGAR DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. T. Hankey, said there was not the slightest foundation for a statement which had appeared in the *Times* of that morning to the effect that it was his intention to alter the sugar duties.

COUNTY PRISONS.—Lord NAAS obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to county prisons in Ireland.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Mr. CROSS asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to municipal elections, his object being to facilitate the punishment of bribery, and reduce the expenses of preparing the lists of electors.—Mr. GILPIN seconded the motion.—Mr. DILLWYN recommended that the ballot should be introduced in municipal elections. After some further discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND HER SAILS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SINCE I first read the description given of the enormous masts and yards for spreading the immense amount of canvas with which it is proposed to equip the *Great Eastern*, I have been led to doubt whether the proprietors have ever been at the trouble to ascertain (from some self-registering anemometer) what the average velocity of the wind is, and how nearly her steam speed will approach to that average.

There are some points connected with this subject which do not appear to be kept clearly in view. A steamer regularly voyaging inwards and outwards must, upon an average, have the wind as often against her as for her. We may safely take it that in the course of a year it will blow in her favour six months and against her six months. This cuts off fifty per cent from the use of the sails at a stroke. Then, with regard to the six months' favourable wind, the question arises, how much of it will travel slower and how much of it faster than she does by her steam force? Now, according to Smeaton's Tables, in vol. 51 of the "Philosophical Transactions," a wind blowing from ten to fifteen miles per hour is designated a "pleasant brisk gale;" and from twenty to twenty-five miles "very brisk." The latter figures occur in the middle of the table, and I have reason to believe—when it is borne in mind that the strongest winds are of the shortest duration—that twenty-three miles per hour is about an average of its velocity. If this be correct, the average of the wind will only be, for the six months favourable, about five miles per hour in excess of the ship's steam speed, and from this there will have to be made the serious deduction that in the other six months she will have to drag her masts, yards, furling sails, and rigging through a wind equal to forty-one miles per hour—namely, twenty-three miles of actual current and eighteen miles resulting from her own speed. Now, when this is balanced against the small advantage which the sails will give when the wind is favourable, I am of opinion that the immense outlay for masts and sails will be perfectly useless, if not positively mischievous. The Americans have already launched a vessel on which there are to be no masts, although (I don't approve it) she will only have one set of steam machinery. The *Great Eastern* will have the security of two sets, paddle and screw, and therefore would not be helpless in case of one set failing.

There is, however, another course which might be adopted. The funnels, firmly stayed and surrounded with metal trelliswork, might be employed each to carry a strong yard, which, when out of use, could be braced up vertically. These should have storm-sails, capable of resisting any blast, and when a favourable gale occurred they could be set; or in the case of such an adverse hurricane as one of the fine ships of the *Lever* line lately encountered, when she could only head two miles and a half per hour under full steam, the captain might, as was done in this instance, shake out his storm-sails and lay to until the tempest abated. By dispensing with the masts and sails not only would the first cost be avoided, but the current expenses would be greatly reduced, as a much smaller crew would be required to work the ship. And should she ever, as some surmise, become the property of the Government, it is clear that for war purposes she would be far more efficient without sails, which incur the vessel and add greatly to the chances of fire and accident.

Worcester-terrace, City-road, Manchester.

THOMAS MORRIS.

The following are the regiments likely to return home from India this year:—The 14th Light Dragoons, the 10th (1st battalion), 29th, 32nd, 63rd, 78th Highlanders, 84th, and 86th.

It is said the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a change in the sugar duties, that discriminating rates are to be abolished, and a uniform *ad valorem* amount substituted.

The Lord Chancellor has accepted the resignation of Mr. Commissioner Winslow, one of the Masters in Lunacy, and has appointed Mr. William Frederick Higgins, the registrar lately appointed to Mr. Commissioner Fane's Court, to the valuable vacancy.

The Government contract for rum was taken last Saturday; the quantity was 61,340 gallons—viz., 40,000 gallons by Mr. F. H. Smith, and 21,340 gallons by Messrs. Ruck and Co., at the price of 1s. 8½d. per proof gallon.

The Council of Military Education, under the presidency of Major-General Cameron, commenced the examination of candidates for direct commissions on Monday, at Burlington House. The examination continued daily during the week, except on Thursday.

Dr. Manning is preaching in English every Sunday at the Church of San Carlo, in the Corso at Rome, to a numerous congregation, who crowd to hear the ex-Archdeacon expound the motives which induced him to change the Anglican for the Roman faith.

An establishment for instruction in the scientific and practical knowledge of electricity in all its branches has been opened in Berlin, and fifty candidates for employment in the telegraph service are already receiving instruction.

Two men belonging to the 24th Regiment Punjab Infantry have been baptised at Umrizir, the sacred city of the Sikhs. It is reported by the *Punjabee* that their example has stimulated other men of the regiment to inquire after, and to be instructed in, the truths of Christianity.

On Saturday last was issued with the Parliamentary papers a copy of the convention between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, relative to the organisation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, signed at Paris, August 19, 1858.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice of their intention to receive tenders for ships to proceed to Sydney and to Algoa Bay, the former to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 21st and 28th of March, and the latter between the 7th and 14th.

A favourable report has been made to the authorities of the result of the experiments with the new description of rifle bullets invented by Captain J. Norton. Mr. Armstrong, the inventor of the wrought-iron rifle cannon, has entered into a contract with her Majesty's Government, and a considerable number of the guns are to be forthwith supplied for the use of the Artillery.

Mr. Edward Merewether, the agent appointed by the Government of New South Wales to reorganise a monthly steam postal service between Sydney and Panama, arrived by the overland mail on the 5th inst. New South Wales has undertaken to contribute £50,000 a year for ten years towards the subsidy. A committee has been formed in London to assist Mr. Merewether, composed of Messrs. E. Hamilton, D. Larnach, Captain Towns, and Mr. G. A. Lloyd.

GREENWICH.—The returning officer for the borough has issued notices appointing Monday next as the day for nominating a representative for the borough, occasioned by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. John Townsend. The polling will take place on the following day (Tuesday).

General Codrington, in addressing his constituents at Greenwich, on Saturday last, announced his intention of resignation. He stated that he had been offered, and had accepted, a military command abroad, which would be vacant in April, when he should return his trust to the hands of his constituents.

PADDINGTON is putting forth claims to be represented under the promised Reform Bill, and for this purpose a vestry meeting was held on Tuesday, the Rector presiding. The population of this district of London is said to be now upwards of 60,000. A petition to Parliament was adopted.

THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1858.—An account of the gross public income and expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1858, is given in a Parliamentary paper, published on Wednesday, from which we gather that the outgoings last year amounted to £66,159,338 2s. 7d., and the receipts to £66,289,995 11s. 8d.; showing an excess of income over expenditure of £1,127,657 9s. 1d.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—As the mail-steamer *Patrick* was leaving Fleetwood for Belfast, on Monday night, she came into collision with and sunk the iron schooner *B/fin*, from Ardrossan to Liverpool. The captain and two hands of the *B/fin*, with the captain's wife and child, were drowned, and the mate and two hands saved with difficulty. The *Patrick* was obliged to return to Fleetwood, considerably damaged.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE opening of the Imperial Parliament of England is history, and very significant history too. The pageant, with its mediæval features, has to the practical eye of the nineteenth century its absurd side, but it has its moral and its meaning. It may be barbaric pomp in some respects, but it proclaims the fact that the really greatest Monarch in the world is passing through the streets of the greatest capital on earth to meet the free Legislature of the vastest empire under the sun. The House of Lords presents on such a day a sight which tries the dullest nerves of philosophic critics. It is true that there is more of the grotesque Venetian councillor of the theatre than of the grand Roman senator of our classic ideas in the aspect of the Peers, embarrassed by their ungraceful and staring robes; but they are the titular aristocracy of a foremost nation—princes in revenues, gentlemen in breeding, influences in society, arbiters of manners, and many of them leaders in the learning and even the science of their country. The comparatively roughly-dressed, ungainly men who rush with democratic irregularity and noise into the confined space set apart for them at the summons of their Sovereign may not be very imposing to look at; but they are at least the men who have been picked out, by some process or other, to represent the will and the aspirations of millions of Englishmen, under whatever form that name may be adopted. Then add the crowning grace and ornament to all the gorgeous array of heralds and gentlemen at arms, and crown, and sword, and sceptre, and robes which crowd and bewilder the scene, in the shape of those delicate, exquisite women, of the race which is most beautiful among women, glancing and glittering in many-hued garments and priceless gems, and you have the bright accessories of a picture which is grouped around the slight figure which looks almost baby-like in the large throne which the Queen, physically, far from fills, but which is, metaphysically, too small for the grand presence of the much-loved Sovereign of England. No one who has once witnessed this scene can deny its claims to legitimate grandeur.

But an hour or two and this arena of splendour is stripped for the workaday business of the Session; and, leaving the Upper House, let us take a glance at the unadorned simplicity of the Lower, where everything looks just as if an adjournment had taken place at one o'clock that morning, instead of a prorogation of five months having elapsed. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli are familiars of themselves—in look, dress, and voice—last July; and all the old seats are occupied by all the old members with a sameness which is only broken by that melancholy spectacle of the dressed-up mover and seconder of the Address which can only be described as a pillory of uniform and gold and silver lace. Be it said in parenthesis, that Lord John Russell looks a little altered, a little older. What shall be said of the effusion of Mr. Trefusis? Its merit was that, being neatly written, it was perfectly well committed to memory, but it was spoken with the same rapid, tuneless utterance, and blank, straightforward glare of the eye, which may be witnessed in a young boy's first delivery of "My name is Norval." Nevertheless he was vigorously cheered by the country gentlemen around him, who, fresh from the festivities of Christmas, no doubt had their paternal hearts carried back to recent exhibitions of a cognate character by their rising hopes. It is probably not easy for a quasi-Conservative Government to catch a manufacturer to whom they can intrust part of the duty of launching the Session; but on this occasion they were fortunate in having at hand a solid, middle-aged supporter of that class, who, not unlike in voice and manner Mr. Williams, of Lambeth—polished, smooth, and endowed with a happy expression of countenance—seemed emulous of a fame which Lord Ripon once possessed, and appeared to desire to be dubbed by the name of "Prosperity Becroft;" and who was so poetical on commercial affairs that one could hardly help suspecting that he had been so lucky as to have his periods rounded by the pen of Sir Bulwer Lytton. Something has come over Parliament in the last two or three years which causes a disinclination to debate on the opening night of the Session. Time was when we should have expected that, under existing circumstances, there would have been a race between Lord John and Mr. Bright to follow the seconder of the Address, with an eager notice of a Reform Bill, and a demand for the production of the Government measure on that subject by five o'clock next day at the latest. But it was only a burst of physical activity on the part of Lord Palmerston which intervened between the moving of and the agreeing to the Address, and by consequence the cutting short of the discussion before six o'clock. To be sure, the thus asserted leader of the Opposition was not very provocative of debate, for he laid down opinions and policy which only required indorsement and not answer from Mr. Disraeli. He made but one point in his speech, and that was by a blunder in phraseology, when he stated that "all power came from below," suggesting that, as he had once advised a Scotch municipality to trust to themselves rather than to Providence, he was now going a step further, the nature of which we will only hint at.

Those strangers in either House who came thither under the belief that a Session is not a process for the carrying or rejecting a certain number of measures, but a series of feats of intellectual gladiatorialship between certain political combatants, must have gone sorrowing to their early beds from the Commons, and equally disappointed from the Lords. In this latter also good humour and unanimity, not to say a little dullness, prevailed to an extent fatal to the hopes of those persons who had stimulated themselves into the requisite tension for sitting for many hours in constrained positions, on uncomfortable seats, and in an unpleasant atmosphere. There was nothing to them in the speech of Lord Winchilsea to show that in a certain way, which is not exactly the way which the Dean of Carlisle patronises, that nobleman has been rather famous as Lord Maidstone; nor could they appreciate the chuckling satisfaction with which Lord Ravensworth, who believes his "forts" to be speech-making, grasped the opportunity afforded him by the enforced defection of the Baron with the title which sounds so like one in a novel of the white-handkerchief school (how did his father come to call himself Lord Delamere?) of seconding the Address at a short notice, but at quite long enough and to spare. There was grim humour, to be sure, in Lord Granville's graphic description of the troubles of movers and seconders, amidst the *noli metangere* instructions of chiefs of department, as to what they were to avoid, which, if carried out literally, would leave them without a topic to deal with. But he did not utter a word which was calculated to strike fire from Lord Derby, and in truth that noble Earl was quite oleaginous in his treatment of his noble friend opposite. The Premier made the least effective speech one remembers to have come from him, and, if it had any positive point, it was that, whether he intended it or not, he spoke the doom of the Anglo-French alliance; while it was negatively remarkable for not making the remotest allusion to the Reform Bill. Stay; it did evoke an episode—the struggle between himself and Lord Grey as to who was entitled to the merit of the discovery of Lord Elgin. It was curiously to be noted that a debate which, if it was anything, referred to matters of high policy and national and European interests of the gravest if not of the grandest nature was closed by the grandiloquent enunciation by Lord Carlisle of a specific for the elevation and the prosperity, at least, of the English people in the shape of a suggestion for the better regulation of beerhouses. After that, what was left but to adjourn?

Thenceforward Mr. Ewart's idea of early closing in Parliament has been practically carried out, half-past seven being generally the hour at which the Speaker has been relieved from his monotonous duties. In truth, there is every appearance of laziness and carelessness at present about the Lower House. Even the crowding together of such a programme of small Government measures as are evidently intended to interpose delay between the introduction, and certainly the discussion, of the question of Reform for some time does not rouse even Mr. Bright, who does nothing but lavish civil speeches and kind looks on Lord Stanley, and makes no sign of that vigour which has made so many platforms ache during the recess. And be it observed that the first petition presented in favour of a whole-hog Reform Bill was greeted by laughter from all sides of the House; and Mr. Thomas Duncombe's efforts to stir up a definite statement on the subject from the Government was not much better received. What the present aspect and humour of the House portends it is not easy to say. It is possible, however, that the Session, which has come in so decidedly like a lamb, may go out like an enraged lion two months hence.

MUSIC.

The principal concert of the week has been that of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening. This was the first "dress-concert" of the season, the concerts (as we have already mentioned) being divided into two classes—the "undress" concerts being cheaper and on a smaller scale than the others. The performance of Wednesday evening was of the highest order. The orchestra and chorus were complete and powerful; the solo singers competent to their work; and the selection of music tasteful and classical. For the immense improvement in the arrangements of the society, and in the quality of their concerts, they are indebted to the ability and exertions of their excellent conductor, Mr. Benedict, who is now invested with sufficient control. The great feature of the concert was Sterndale Bennett's pastoral cantata, "The May Queen," which was admirably performed in every respect. The part of the rustic heroine was sung by Miss Stabbach not only with much vocal power, but with grace and feeling. We have never heard this lady to greater advantage. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have sustained the part of the disconsolate lover, but he is again labouring under serious indisposition, and was unable to appear. His place was supplied by Mr. Wilbye Cooper, who, as he had evidently studied the music, and was well prepared to perform it, acquitted himself most satisfactorily. The only thing he left to be desired was greater freedom of manner, and more passionate expression. Miss Palmer, who has a superb contralto voice, gave the Royal commands and admonitions at the conclusion, with dignity and impressive effect. Mr. Santley sang the fine ballad in the Old English style exceedingly well, though he was not sufficiently "jolly." The choral and orchestral portions of the performance were admirable. This fine work was applauded most warmly, and the composer was called for and greeted with acclamations. There were other interesting things in the concert:—Three fine songs of Handel—"O voi dell' Ebreo," sung by Mr. Santley; "Ritorno," sung by Miss Palmer; and "O beauteous Queen" (from "Esther"), sung by Mr. Cooper; Benedict's "Festival Overture," a splendid piece, originally composed for the Norwich Festival; Meyerbeer's choral hymn, "The Lord's Prayer," and a pretty part-song, "Come when the dawn," composed by M. Otto Goldschmidt expressly for the Vocal Association. These, and other pieces of well-known excellence, were warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

At the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION a very agreeable entertainment was produced on Monday evening with great success. It continues to be daily repeated, and is likely to have a long run. It is a lecture on "The Beggar's Opera," by Mr. Lennox Horne, with vocal illustrations by Miss Roden, Mr. Thorpe Peed, and Mr. Horne himself. The lecture is cleverly written and pleasantly delivered. It contains a rapid and lively sketch of the manners of the age, explaining the most remarkable of Gay's satirical allusions. The beautiful and expressive old melodies belonging to the character of *Polly* are charmingly sung by Miss Roden, a young lady who only requires to be known in order to take a place among the most favourite singers of the day. The humorous and satirical songs are delivered with much point and spirit by Mr. Peed and Mr. Horne; and, now that "The Beggar's Opera," with its wit, satire, and beautiful music, is almost forgotten, there is a freshness about the entertainment which is delightful.

THE BRIXTON AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY gave a concert on Wednesday last which did honour to the taste and spirit of this body. They have an orchestra of considerable power, partly composed of professional players, whose performance of Beethoven's first symphony, and of the overtures to "Masaniello" and the "Cenerentola," was very satisfactory. Hummel's pianoforte quintet in B minor was performed with good effect, the principal part being sustained by Mrs. D'Egville. Several vocal pieces were sung by Miss Banks and Mr. Montem Smith. This is one of those societies which really contribute to the progress of good music.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE FORMATION AND CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE FOR SINGING.
By ADOLFO FERRARI.

Good voices are abundant—as abundant in England, we believe, as in any country under the sun, without even excepting Italy. But good singers are rare among us. Not to speak of Italy, a country which admits of no comparison in this respect, they are more rare than in Germany, where the natural voice is not so good as in our own, or in France, where the natural voice is, perhaps, the worst in Europe. The voice is an instrument; and it is necessary to learn to play upon it, as well as on the flute or the violin. By this instruction a bad voice (where there is a good ear and musical feeling) may be made agreeable, and an ordinary voice may be made beautiful. This is a truth little attended to in England. One of Shakespeare's clowns says "Reading and writing come by nature;" and so it is in this country with the voice. Our learners are taught to sing fashionable songs, and to execute difficult bravuras: if they happen to be gifted with good voices it is well; but, be the voice good or bad, it is generally left as nature made it.

Our vocal school, however, is improving. We have better teachers than we had, and their teaching is producing better fruits. Among these none is more distinguished than the author of the treatise before us. His reputation is high, and he has earned it by eminent ability and successful exertion. In his method of instruction he goes to the root of the matter. He treats the voice as a musical instrument; and the first object of his care is to improve, as far as nature will allow, the qualities of its tone. On this subject he speaks with such admirable good sense that we are sure every musical reader will listen to him with conviction and pleasure:—

The cultivation of the voice (says Signor Ferrari) is that branch of the art of music the least understood, because the least studied, the singing the notes alone being attended to without cultivation of tone; the most difficult because the voice cannot be seen like an instrument, and, therefore, requires in its cultivation a greater amount of reflection, patience, and self-control than any other study, and the most important, because it involves the strengthening or weakening of the chest, and our most vital organs, according to the method pursued.

With regard to the second subject, singing, or what is commonly considered learning to sing. This generally consists of going through a number of songs with a master, and profiting by his taste in embellishing and altering the songs to suit the capabilities of the pupil. If the voice has been properly cultivated but little assistance is required in this branch of the art, as many amateurs possess quite as much musical taste and feeling as professional musicians; consequently, when they have obtained the control of their voices, they express themselves with refinement and propriety; but, without having acquired a proper control of the voice, the more musical feeling they possess the more extravagant is their singing, and what they intend to be a pathetic performance becomes in reality a mere caricature.

In our intercourse with musical society we have met with many of Signor Ferrari's pupils, and we have always found their singing to be such as might be expected from the scholars of a master guided by such principles. We have found them, of course, more or less gifted by nature, but we have always found their gifts improved by good cultivation. They have sung with more or less power, more or less genius, fire, and feeling; but we have always found their voices well formed and agreeable, their knowledge of music sound, their style pure, and their taste refined. Signor Ferrari has embodied in this treatise the method of instruction which has led to these results. His book is the fruit of much thought and large experience. His precepts bear intrinsic evidence of knowledge and reason. They are conveyed in language at once clear, concise, and comprehensive; and the scale-exercises, solfeggi, and exercises for vocalisation, are admirably calculated to prepare the pupil for the vocal works of the greatest composers.

BACHIANA: Select Pieces from the Miscellaneous Pianoforte Works of JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH. Davidson and Co.

The works of John Sebastian Bach, long confined to a limited circle of the most learned musicians, are becoming more and more known to the general public; and the more they are known, the more are their beauties felt and appreciated. No one among our present artists has done more to extend the knowledge of those immortal works than the accomplished young pianist Miss Arabella Goddard, who, by her exquisite performance of many of them in public, has disclosed to our amateurs a mine of musical wealth, of the very existence of which they were previously not even aware.

The above publication is a serial, of which three numbers have appeared. Each number consists of a prelude and fugue, not contained in the celebrated collection entitled the "Clavier bien Temperé," but selected from collections hitherto known only in Germany. The first, the "Fuga Scherzando," was composed at Weimar about the year 1703, and preserved in a manuscript in the possession of Forkel, Bach's biographer. The second number contains the famous fugue on the letters in Bach's name; a *jeu d'esprit* of which the authorship has been doubted, but we think there is internal evidence of its being a genuine work of the great master. And the third consists of a "Fantasia con Fughetta," in a less elaborate style than the others, but equally characteristic of the composer's genius. All these pieces have been repeatedly performed in public by Miss Goddard, and have never failed to give the utmost delight to her auditors.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A slight novelty was added to the *répertoire* of this theatre on Monday, under the title of "I'll Write to Browne." Mr. Potts (Mr. Lewis Ball) is the party who requires the help of Mr. Otway Sheridan Browne (Mr. George Vining) to enable him to break off his match with Mrs. Walsingham (Mrs. Leigh Murray), since he has come to prefer her sister Laura (Miss Cottrell). Browne, having a poetic mind, invents at once a grand romance, and seeks to induce Mrs. Walsingham to resign Potts by a tale of his having lost considerable property and his utter ruin. But Mrs. Walsingham is too high-minded to be operated upon by such a motive, and he has then to invent another fable, accounting for the restoration of his wealth. Meanwhile Mrs. Walsingham is really as anxious to get rid of Mr. Potts as he is to be released from her, and on discovering his love for Laura is delighted, she having set her affections on Mr. Charles Hetherington (Mr. W. Gordon). All parties, hereupon, are free to confess their real preferences, and no further impediments exist to their happiness. The drawing-room piece is well fitted for the purpose of introducing the burlesque of "Mazeppa," in which Mr. Robson still continues to be attractive.

STANDARD.—The spirited manager of this theatre has undertaken the task of dramatising some portions of the last Christmas number of *Household Words*, and has made some really pathetic scenes out of the story of "The Manchester Marriage" and "Going into Society." Mrs. Honner as *Norah*, and Mr. Bigwood as *Chops*, deserve great credit for their impersonations. To secure an impressive dénouement Mr. Douglass has resorted to some spiritual machinery, representing the apotheosis of the sailor-husband, whose supposed death had led to the second marriage of his wife—a calamity that had driven him to suicide, which is thus treated as a martyrdom. The new drama is throughout very carefully acted, and leaves on the mind a solemn feeling, which appeared to be shared universally by the numerous audience. The piece was followed by the pantomime.

Madame Bosio was hissed the other night at the Italian Theatre, St. Petersburg, for having a few evenings before caused the performance to be changed, on the pretext that she was ill, and yet having gone to a grand party in the house of a Princess, and sung there as charmingly as ever.

A recently-published memoir of Lord Palmerston states that "His Lordship claims a lineage more ancient and more noble than many of the most eminent in Heralds' College; for the family of Temple can be traced, directly and legitimately, from a son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who founded the Abbey of Coventry, and married the famous Lady Godiva."

SHOEBLACK SOCIETIES' WINTER TREAT.—On Tuesday night the boys belonging to the various shoeblack societies in the metropolis were brought together in St. Martin's Hall, and treated to a plentiful meal of bread and butter and tea. There were over three hundred boys present on the occasion, and their various uniforms made a very picturesque appearance. The attendance of visitors was most numerous, the large room of St. Martin's Hall being fully occupied. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and his occupation of the chair was the signal for the most vehement cheering on the part of the boys. Mr. Ware, as the secretary of the oldest of the societies, having made a gratifying statement of their progress during the past year, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. McGregor, and others addressed the boys, who sang several hymns in the course of the evening, and the band of the Yellows performed some lively and popular airs. The proceedings, which concluded with the singing of the National Anthem, seemed to give much satisfaction to all present.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY ON ENGLISH AND FRENCH ART.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. John P. Knight, secretary of the Royal Academy, to M. Théophile Silvestre, appointed by II. E. the Minister of State and of the Household of the Emperor of the French to inspect the museums and the other institutions of the fine arts in Europe:—"Royal Academy of Arts, Trafalgar-square, London, 31st January, 1859. Sir,—I laid your two letters, the last dated the 24th inst., before the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts, at their meeting on Saturday last, and am directed to convey to you the assurance of their high appreciation of the expression of H. E. the French Minister of State in approbation of the English school of art, and also of the offer on his part to devote a room for the reception of English works of art for exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie in April next. I have also received instructions to make known this gratifying and generous offer to the presidents of the different art societies in Great Britain. The President and Council feel that this expression of sympathy for British art on the part of the French Government deserves and demands an earnest response from British artists, as founding a noble emulation and mutual good-will between the artists of the two countries. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN P. KNIGHT, R.A., Sec. M. Théophile Silvestre."

A LION AT LARGE ON BOARD SHIP.—The *Himalaya*, which arrived at Spithead on Saturday last from Malta, Gibraltar, and Tangier, had on board presents of horses and wild animals sent from the Emperor of Morocco to her Majesty, consisting of a lion, a leopard, six ostriches, one gazelle, eight Arab horses, and an animal called by the Moorish attendants "jrw," but which in appearance much resembles the mountain sheep of California, known by the trapper name of "bighorn." The horses and animals have come to England in charge of four Moors, who form no slight attraction, dressed in their Moorish costume. The somewhat unusual spectacle of a "lion hunt" took place on board on the 2nd inst. One of the Moors was engaged in feeding the lion through a door which opened for that purpose in a part of his cage or den, when, with a sudden spring, the animal dashed through the opening on the steamer's main-deck. The hatchways were at once closed, and measures promptly taken by Commander Secombe to secure the animal as speedily as possible. For this purpose the Commander, with the senior Lieutenant, boatswain, sergeant of marines, and two men, descended to the main-deck, taking with them the end of a stout line; this was riven through a ringbolt in the deck, and a running noose formed with the end. After some considerable manœuvring the noose was thrown over the lion's head, the word given to the hands on deck, who ran away with the other end of the line, and the lion was pinned down to the ringbolt in the deck. His legs were immediately secured, and he was dragged back to his den in safety.

THE FIRST EXPERIMENT WITH CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Simpson, with his two assistants, sat down late one night, after an arduous day's toil; and, when most physicians as well as patients were wrapped in sleep, began to inhale various substances which had been collected. A small bottle of chloroform had been raked up out of some obscure corner, and was to take its turn with the rest. Each experimenter having provided himself with a tumbler or finger-glass, a portion of each selected fluid was poured into the bottom of it, and the glass was placed over warm water to favour the evolution of vapour. Holding the mouth and nostrils over the vessels, these votaries of science courageously explored this terra incognita by inhaling one vapour after another. At last, each charged his tumbler from the small bottle of chloroform, when immediately (says Professor Miller) an unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed and very happy, and conversed with such intelligence as more than usually charmed other listeners who were not taking part in the proceedings. But, suddenly, there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton-mill, louder and louder; a moment more, then all was quiet, and then—a crash. On awaking, Doctor Simpson's first perception was mental. "This is far stronger and better than ether," he said to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that his friends were confused and alarmed. Hearing a noise, he turned round and saw his assistant, Doctor Duncan, beneath a chair, his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, and his head bent under him, quite unconscious, and snoring in a determined and alarming manner. More noise still, and much motion. And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs, making valiant efforts to overturn the table, or more properly to annihilate everything that was upon it. All speedily regained their senses, and, from that day—or rather from the middle of that night—dates the discovery of the marvellous properties of chloroform. A patient was found in the Royal Infirmary who submitted to its influence during an operation, and who awoke up afterwards, quite unconscious of what had happened, with a merry eye and placid countenance. Henceforward ether was all but abandoned; and chloroform is now used, more or less, in every public hospital both in Great Britain and on the Continent.—*Household Words*.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR. DISRAELI has done it. Eastlake and his thirty-nine brethren are to surrender at once their half of the National Gallery to the British people. This is a graceful surrender on the part of the Academy. The Academy has money, and is about to spend it. In two years from this we shall have to order our carriages for the Royal Academy Exhibition—not to Trafalgar-square—but to Burlington House, Piccadilly. The National Gallery, thanks to Lord Elcho, will remain where it is. There will now be room in Trafalgar-square for the Gallery of the People founded, shame to say, so recently as 1824.

By all means call on a Wednesday or a Saturday at No. 29, Great George-street, Westminster, and see the result of Lord Stanhope's great scheme—the formation of a National Portrait Gallery. His Lordship and his fellow-trustees have brought together fifty-seven portraits. Twenty-two are gifts: thirty-five are purchases. Of course we must expect a miscellaneous lot. All classes are represented. But the fair sex have not had justice done to them. Out of the fifty-seven we have only five females—and an odd assemblage of them—Nell Gwyn and La Belle Hamilton, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and the Princess Charlotte. The grandeur of the law is represented by Lord Chancellors Jeffreys and Talbot. The Navy by Admiral Boscawen. Wolsey, Wake, Hoadley, and Warburton represent the Church. Wolfe and Clive are the men of the sword. Music has but one representative—Handel. Poets are to be found—Shakspeare, Dryden, Thomson, Burns, and Keats. Artists, of course, are there—Sir Joshua, Sir David, Opie of Cornwall, Wright of Derby, Stothard, *Johanna-Southcote* Sharp, old Joe Nollekens, and *Somerset-House* Chambers. Some statesmen are to be seen—*Willow* Winchester, *State-Paper* Winwood, Cromwell's son-in-law Ireton, Speaker Lenthall, Pope's Wyndham, and my Lord Lansdowne's father, *Malagrida* Shelburne. Boswell's period is represented by Colman, Cumberland, and Arthur Murphy; our own by Mackintosh, Wilberforce, Huskisson, and Burdett. For the other day we have only Theodore Hook. All are valuable as portraits, the Dryden and La Belle Hamilton excepted, and some are additionally valuable as works of art. The Sir Joshua by himself is a National Gallery picture; the *Dance* of Murphy is inimitable; the Romney Cumberland, if possible, still better. Go on, my Lord Stanhope, and Mr. Secretary Scharf; you are doing well.

The article on Shakspeare in the new number of the *Quarterly* does too much justice to Mr. Dyce, and too much injustice to Mr. Collier. In some respects the article is personally unkind to Mr. Collier. Thus much we can state of our own knowledge, that Mr. Collier has rendered far greater literary services to Mr. Dyce than Mr. Dyce has even attempted to render to Mr. Collier. Then the injustice to Theobald;—but never mind.

My Lord Macaulay's article on *Billy Pitt* in the new volume, the seventeenth, of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, forms a leading subject of conversation in literary circles. Some say it is taken from a Fox and Holland House point of view, but all admire its vigour and its venom.

There is a good memorial of the Burns Centenary. It is a medal in bronze by Pinches, of Leicester-square. Get it.

Lord Northwick has died intestate. Christie and Manson will, it is said by some, have to deal at once with the contents of Thirlestane House. Lord N. was a bit of a huckster; but he had fine things.

In art there is nothing further to tell than that Hertz's curiosities are selling at Sotheby and Wilkinson's for sums which country readers can hardly conceive. Why did Mr. Mayer part with so valuable a collection?

Here is a letter—a letter for our lady readers, written and just published—from the wife of that Mackenzie, Earl of Cromartie, who was out with his son in the *forty-five*:—

TO MRS. POYNTZ.

MADAM:

I design'd to have done myself the honour to have waited on you this day with the narrative of my unhappy Husband's conduct, which you was pleased to desire a sight of, but I find I have not strength of Body to bear fatigue, for the little I have undergone yesterday and this day has quite exhausted me; and yet, good God, when can I be easy, or how think of rest, while my mind is tortur'd as it is?

Were I able to wait upon you myself, I would not presume to give you the trouble of a letter, but I'm unable to do it, and still more unable to delay giving the information that you thro' tender-heartedness desired. Not days alone, but hours, nay moments, may be most precious, and believe me, Madam, nothing but the unsupportable distress of a poor miserable wife for the best of Husbands should embolden me to address you in this way.

My most unhappy situation, which can better be imagined than expressed, and must, I dread, to my misfortune, be inconceivable to any but those who feel it, is my only excuse. Think, Madam, what is the distress and anguish of her who dreads and fears to lose a most affectionate and indulgent Husband, on whose life depends all her earthly happiness or misery. How shall I, in my present circumstances with child, bear the dreadful shock before me, or how bear the thought of such a number of poor young innocents being left exposed as they must be by their Father's death, to suffer for a cause which they have been carefully educated in an utter abhorrence of?

Allow me, Madam, to entreat you for the Lord's sake to take compassion on me, and to indulge your own Humanity and good Nature so far as to use your interest in behalf of one labouring under the greatest load of trouble that is possible to be conceived, and who would have totally sunk under it, were it not for His Majesties known clemency, of which he has of late been most graciously pleased to give so remarkable an instance.

Mercy is a glorious attribute by which the Eternal God has delighted to distinguish Himself; were it as much the Prerogative of Kings upon earth to search the heart, I am fully satisfied that tho' my unhappy Husband's crime is of the most heinous nature, yet his early sense of it, and his continued remorse, grief, and shame is so sincere, that his Majesty would see him a proper object of his mercy.

Your character, Madam, leads me to flatter myself you will not despise the affliction of the afflicted, and God has promised the Merciful shall obtain Mercy, which I shall ever pray you may find, when appearing before that great and awful Tribunal before which all the world must plead guilty.

I am, Madam, your most obedient and most humble servant,

Sunday's evening.

I. CROMARTIE.

Will you, Madam, have the goodness to cast your eye on the enclosed case, and bestow a few moments' thought upon it?

Isabella Lady Cromartie was a Gordon. Mrs. Poyntz was the wife of Stephen Poyntz, the governor, when a boy, of Butcher Billy,—William Duke of Cumberland.

The New York correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*, under date of Jan. 3, writes:—

Colonel Fuller, formerly editor of the *Evening Mirror*, sails for Europe on Wednesday. He goes abroad to perfect arrangements for the new paper which he intends starting. His friends, to the number of twenty-six, including editors, postmasters, lawyers, &c., give him a dinner to-night at the New York Hotel. Mr. Fuller will return in a few months, and commence his new paper as soon as possible. He goes to Europe with letters from Lord Napier, Edward Everett, and other distinguished gentlemen, which will ensure him a kindly reception. This will be his first trip to Europe.

Colonel Fuller is also the author of the "Belle Brittan Letters," which have recently produced quite an excitement in the United States; and we are happy to announce his arrival at Morley's Hotel in London, where he will remain for a few days previous to his departure for a tour of the Continent.

Messrs. Murray, of Glasgow, propose to publish a collection of the poems written for the Burns Centenary Festival. The contributions are to be submitted to competent editors, and the profits of the publication will be devoted to whatever public object in connection with Burns the majority of accepted contributors may desire.



THE INAUGURATION OF WELLINGTON COLLEGE BY THE QUEEN.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE COLLEGE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 162.

S K E T C H E S F R O M C O R F U .



THE CITY OF CORFU, AS SEEN FROM THE ISLAND OF VIDO.

The first of the accompanying Engravings is a Panoramic View of the City of Corfu as it is seen from the fortified island of Vido at a distance of rather more than a mile. From Vido the best view of the city is undoubtedly to be obtained, affording a distant glimpse of the Bay of Castrades, while the eye at the same time rests upon the principal object in the Sketch—the Citadel, Rock, and Signal Station. The low range of buildings beneath are severally the line and artillery barracks, hospital, General's quarters, and saluting-battery. The Rock is a bold and well-fortified position. The high building to the right, lower down, is the Lord High Commissioner's Palace. The style of architecture is not elaborate. In the foreground is the seawall, of very antique design, leading round through the quaint market-place to the lower end of the town towards Fort

Neuf. The tower near the centre of the picture is the Cathedral of Saint Spiridione. The smaller tower is one of the numerous chapels abounding in the city. Fort Neuf is an imposing fortress, consisting of an upper and lower barrack, the latter, little worthy of notice, being about one of the most inconvenient and confined quarters ever erected, and situated beneath the rugged rock, ascending which by a high flight of steps the Upper Bell Fort is reached. The view from the Bell Fort is splendid, embracing the distant land of Albania, the fine view of the island stretching towards Paxo, the high land adjoining Mount Saint Salvador, and various branches of the inland scenery.

The second Engraving represents a View of the Rock of the Citadel of Corfu. On the left is the point in which Lord Nelson said he could land his men from the yard-arms by sacrificing the frigate.

Above is the site of a large powder-magazine; next is the Military Hospital, one of the best of its kind that ever has been erected in a hot climate, and above are the lighthouse and signal station. The large range of buildings as represented below are the old Venetian barracks, which have, since the sketch was taken, been pulled down, and new bombproof barracks and officers' quarters erected. Immediately under the wall, fronting these buildings, is the dockyard, if it be worthy of the name, but it is the only attempt of the kind in the islands. Small as it is, many serviceable repairs have been executed to her Majesty's as well as other steamers. The fortifications are generally very strong and well flanked by casements. On the extreme right are the baths, which are much frequented at all seasons. The highest mountain beyond is that of St. Decca, which is in the interior of the island.



THE CITADEL OF CORFU.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BETTING has begun to spring a little at last with the opening of Parliament. Drogheda takes his place at the head of the Chester Cup betting; while Gorsehill, a remarkably nice-looking hunter to all appearance, on short legs, and capably in his six winnings last year, is at 40 to 1. Promised Land is restored to his Two Thousand position, for which some are backing Marionette pretty freely as well. The Derby is more the latter's game, as we can never fancy him a very quick horse. To look at, Gaspard is much the smarter horse of the two for an A. F. distance; and, had he been in the Two Thousand, we should have thought it pretty nearly a certainty, except Baron Rothschild can turn up triumphs with one of his pair. For the Liverpool Steeplechase only 12 out of 62 have declared forfeit; and Hornblow, a somewhat slow weight-carrier, heads the "contents" with 11st. 7lb. At Chester 102 out of 217 stand in; at Northampton, 44 out of 128; and at York, 39 out of 73. Fisherman, Skirmisher, and Saunterer head the weights at the three places. Tom Dawson has 61 horses in training, and Joe Dawson 47; but Blink Bonny has been put out of work altogether, and goes to Newminster. Ellerdale and Stockwell (we believe), Imperieuse and Warlock, Aphrodite and West Australian, and Mowerina and Kingston are the other distinguished unions announced. It seems that a filly, Meg Dods, was after all the first Pandango; and the prowess of his fillets last year has nearly filled Teddington's list. Backbiter and about a score of the late Mr. H. Combe's stud come to the hammer on Monday at Tattersall's, but The Nob is not among them. The Sardinians are in the horse market, and a contract has been taken to send them a hundred picked cavalry horses in the course of a month. Mr. Ten Brock is still in America, but will come over again for the racing season. As a specimen of the handsome way in which he treats his English jockeys, the *Sunday Times* mentions that he paid Fordham's bill of £495 for the season by a £200 cheque. We may well wish him luck in '89.

Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds met at Penley on Thursday, and drew all the covers blank. About one o'clock they found at the Duke's Gorse, and had forty-five minutes' quick pace, and then were brought to slow hunting for an hour or more. He had evidently dwelt in a wood, as the moment they entered he was tallyhoed away, and a very good two hours followed. The field were lost in the early part of the first run; and at a quarter to five the hounds were whipped off in a fine open country, as the darkness of the evening and the wearied state of the horses obliged this course. The master, John Walker, on his second horse, and two others of the right sort, were the only ones up. On Saturday Mr. Talby's found a good fox at Prior's Coppice, which pointed for Owston Wood; he then skirted Launde Wood back, but was pressed through it to Martinthorpe Park, over the brook, to Preston village, where he got to ground. The pace very good, and over a capital country. He left the drain as Goddard went to draw the new covert, and, with the hounds close at him, made his point once more for the Prior's Coppice, but turned short to the left and to ground at Preston again. They then found at Wardley Wood, and took him, at a good pace, to Allexton, and eventually raced away towards Launde Wood. On the Thursday previous these hounds had a splendid day from Stanton Wyville, and, after three hours, changed foxes just as they were running into the first. On the previous day the Duke's found at Langar-lane End Spinney, and after chopping one fox went away with another to Colston Bassett; but, every earth being stopped, he made his point for Owtorpe Borders, leaving them on the right and Keyword on the left. They then came to slow hunting and had to give up. That stanch fox-preserver, Mr. Martin, had a third fox for them at Colston Bassett, and, bringing out his beautiful black-and-tan terriers, soon made him fly out of his made earths. He took a good line of country over the Smite for Piper Hole Gorse, but scent failed again. Tom Sebright's subscription goes on favourably, but we should like to see the names of more M.F.'s and general hunting-men in it. A man like Tom deserves something more than a mere locally-subscribed testimonial from his brother sportsmen, after more than two and fifty years in the hunting-saddle. We observe that one is also on foot among the coursers for the veteran judge Will Nightingale, whom increasing infirmities have compelled to retire, after thirty years among the red and white flags.

The interest thickens as the Waterloo approaches, and those who have held back advertise for vacant nominations. The Bedlamite and Matilda litter are to be sold on the morning of the drawing; and Neville, the last year's winner, is also in the market. Baron Hill is fixed for Monday and Tuesday; Dirlston and North Berwickshire for Tuesday; Hordley for Wednesday; Angus and Mearns and Selby for Wednesday and Thursday; Knipe Scar for Thursday; and Spelthorne Club for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

READING STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Bulmershe Plate (Handicap).—Tamworth, 1. Theodine, 2. Selling Steeplechase.—Sportsman, 1. Trojan, 2. Erleigh Stakes.—Alfred the Great, 1. Athlete, 2. Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Creeping Jane, 1. Na the Doctor, 2.

THURSDAY.

£20 Handicap Plate.—Miss Somerville, 1. Topsy, 2. Berkshire Open Steeplechase.—Tamworth, 1. Alfred the Great, 2.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF PIGEONS belonging to the members of the Columbarian Club took place on Tuesday, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The exhibition was of an unusually varied and interesting character, and among the two hundred and eighty birds sent in could be found characteristic and valuable specimens of almost every known breed of pigeon. The next ordinary show of the society will take place at the end of September.

The shooting season, which closed on Tuesday week, has, according to the *Stirling Journal*, been successful. Pheasants have been most plentiful, and in capital condition—many lovely birds have been shot; while hares, although fewer in number, have been infinitely superior in quality.

FLOATING POST OFFICES.—The plan of sorting the mails on board, ready for delivery, is to be at once carried out on board the whole of the steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company running between Southampton and Alexandria, and between the latter port and Marseilles. Mr. Nash, of the General Post Office, has been at Southampton, superintending the fitting up of post-offices on board the *Defiance* and *Ellora*, destined for the postal service between Marseilles and Alexandria. The others running on the main line will be similarly fitted up as they arrive home; and soon we expect to be able to announce that the plan has been adopted on board the West India and Brazil packets.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY IN DUBLIN.—The *Builder* thus describes the intended building:—"It will form a northern wing to the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, its gable-end facing Merion-square; and the corresponding southern wing is the new museum of the society. Although entitled the National Gallery, it is also intended as a 'Dargan testimonial,' in commemoration of Mr. William Dargan's philanthropy in maturing at his own expense the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853. A portion of the building will be devoted to the reception of Archbishop Narisus Marsh's library, which at present occupies an obscure position near St. Patrick's Cathedral. Internally the National Gallery building will comprise, on the ground floor, a sculpture-hall, to be called the Dargan Hall, 114 feet in length by 40 feet in width by 23 feet in height; and a library apartment of 91 feet by 40 feet, in which the volumes of Marsh's library are to be placed. Externally the building will have chiselled granite rusticated basement, blank windows, with Portland stone dressings, and ornamented frieze and cantilever roof. The probable cost of construction will be £12,000."

The Melbourne *Argus* informs us that his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly laid the foundation-stone of a new Independent Church at Prahran on the 22nd ultimo. The Rev. Mr. Binney was present, and delivered an eloquent address.

According to a circular of the Christian Vernacular Society of Madras, we find that they have at present 354 schools, attended by 12,516 pupils, at an annual cost of nearly four rupees per head. Instruction is given in the Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, and Singalese languages.

At the quarterly meeting of the Stalybridge Town Council, held on Monday, a memorial to the Earl of Derby was unanimously adopted, "with a view to the enfranchisement of the borough in the event of a redistribution of Parliamentary seats."

The ballot of the London Life Association on the claim of Mr. Vincent Scully for £4217 on the £5000 policy effected on the life of the late John Sadlier took place on Wednesday week, when the result was as follows:—Against the payment, 275; for, 56—showing a majority adverse to the claim of 219. The former ballot in July, 1888, showed: against, 215; for, 84—majority against, 131.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 25' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THE THERMOMETER.				WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 4 A.M.	Maximum at 4 P.M.	Mean at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Feb. 2	29.501	42.5	34.1	74	0-10	37.0	46.6	40.8	WSW. WNW.	596	.101
" 3	30.122	34.5	23.1	67	2	33.0	43.8	38.4	SW.	231	.000
" 4	30.057	41.7	37.2	85	10	30.8	45.8	38.3	SSW.	442	.000
" 5	29.582	44.1	37.2	79	6	41.7	48.4	45.0	SSW. SW.	380	.208
" 6	29.327	40.1	35.2	84	8	38.3	45.6	41.9	SSW.	253	—
" 7	29.418	37.5	34.1	88	3	34.8	44.9	39.8	SSW.	222	.196
" 8	29.620	41.8	38.5	80	10	30.6	45.6	38.1	WSW. SSE.	283	.071

MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 33RD REGIMENT.—A large and handsome monument to those officers and men of the 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, numbering nearly 600, who fell in the Crimea, is on view for a few days at the residence of the sculptor (Mr. Richardson), Melbury-terrace House, next Harewood-square, Regent's-park, prior to its being placed in York Minster. It is about eight feet by four feet, and consists of an enriched tablet of white marble, mounted on black, with enamelled brasses—the whole in keeping with the character of the sacred edifice in which it will be fixed.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday last, at the Waterloo-bridge station—Charles Castleman, Esq., in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, recommended a dividend of £5 15s. per cent per annum, and stated that the receipts set down in report showed the steady progress of the affairs of the company. The Exeter line, he said, would be opened this year. He next congratulated the company on the improvement which had taken place in the Southampton Docks, which would enable the company to give greater accommodation to persons using them. He also mentioned that the Brighton Railway Company had opened negotiations with them, with the view of arranging the differences which existed between them in respect to Portsmouth traffic. The new line from Wimbledon to Epsom would be opened in March, and the company had agreed to take the Leatherhead line to Epsom on a lease. On the motion of a shareholder, a special compliment was paid to Mr. Chaplin, the late chairman of the company; and the report was agreed to. The retiring directors were re-elected, and £3000 were voted to them for their services. The meeting then separated.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the trade of the country has largely recovered from the depression which existed during the early part of last year. The traffic receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December show an increase of £29,116 over those of the corresponding half of 1887. The balance available for dividend is £238,890, of which £2200 was brought from the previous half-year. The directors recommend a dividend of £2 15s. per cent on the Midland Consolidated Stock, of £2 1s. 3d. per cent on the Birmingham and Derby Stock, and the usual dividends on the preference stocks.

RAILWAY BILLS.—On Wednesday Mr. Frere, the examiner, declared the standing orders were not complied with in respect of the North Staffordshire and the Metropolitan (Abandonment) Railway Bills. Hitherto it has been the practice to refer all bills, in the first instance, to Select Committees of the House of Commons; and in some cases, where great interests are concerned, and the bills are opposed, months pass away before they arrive at their final stages in the House of Commons. Of course time will not permit them to receive that attention in the House of Lords which they require. With a view to avoid that state of things, and more nearly to equalise the work of these preliminary inquiries, it has been determined by the Standing Orders Committee that, in the first instance, fifty-four of these bills shall be considered by Committees of the House of Lords.

On Saturday last sixty colliers, employed at the Brotherod Colliery, in Scotland, belonging to Messrs. Fishwick and Co., turned out for an advance of 3d. per tub. The colliers state that their employers have recently advanced coal to the consumer 2d. a tub, and they consider that they ought to share the advantage.

The eighteenth annual ball of the French Benevolent Society took place on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. This society, instituted in 1842 for the relief of indigent Frenchmen, has continued its career of usefulness with increasing prosperity and success. The ball went off with great éclat.

Arrangements have been entered into at Woolwich, with the sanction of General Williams, Commandant of the garrison, for a continuation of lectures, to be delivered in the Royal Artillery Regimental School-room, on subjects tending to develop a most useful branch of study in the subordinate ranks of the artillery soldier.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the contents of the French Emperor's Speech have not been favourably received in City circles, they have had no important influence upon the value of National Stocks, which, on the whole, have ruled remarkably steady, under the influence of a continued absorption of Money Stock, both on the part of the public and on account of the savings-banks. It being pretty generally understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will issue an additional number of bills to meet expenses for increasing the Navy, the Unfunded Debt has been less active, and the premium has somewhat declined. The fact that Sardinia will shortly appear in the market for a loan of £2,000,000 has no doubt tended to check investments in Exchequer Bills.

As regards the new Austrian Loan for £6,000,000, we may observe that it has proved almost a failure, even though the Scrip has been quoted at 1 prem. The subscriptions sent in are chiefly on account of firms having large connections on the Continent, and, in order to induce English capitalists to come forward, it was found necessary to prolong the period for closing the subscription list from the 7th to the 11th inst.

The Money Market continues to be heavily supplied with surplus cash, and the demand for accommodation has somewhat fallen off. In Lombard-street short first-class paper has been done as low as 2 per cent, and the newest quotation for four months' bills is 2½ per cent.

About £160,000 in coin and bullion, including £50,000 in silver from the Continent, and £47,762 in gold from Victoria, has come to hand this week. Several parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England; and the shipments have amounted to about £130,000 to the East, and £29,000 to the Brazils. Bar silver has declined to 5s. 1½d. per ounce. In dollars scarcely any transactions have taken place.

The exchanges from China come about three per cent in favour of this country. Those on the Continent have undergone very few fluctuations.

The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company have declared a dividend equal to six per cent per annum for the past half-year.

Much discussion has sprung up in reference to Lord Stanley's motion in the Commons for Monday next. Our impression is that a heavy loan for India, bearing an Imperial guarantee, will be asked for. A rumour is afloat to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a change in the sugar duties.

On Monday there was a fair average business doing in Home Stocks, which closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 27½; Reduced Three per Cent, 95½; Consols, 95½; New Three per Cent, 95½; Five per Cent, 111; Consols for Account, 95½; India Stock, 220; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 24s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 36s. prem. The transactions on Tuesday were very moderate.—Bank Stock was done at 27½; the Reduced Three per Cent marked 95½; Consols, 95½; New Three per Cent, 96 and 95½; Long Annuities, 1885, 181; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 20s. to 24s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 26s. prem.; India Stock realised 220. On Wednesday prices closed thus:—Reduced Three per Cent, 96 95½; Consols, 95½; New Three per Cent, 95½ 96; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 20s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 36s. prem. The dealings in Home Stocks on Thursday were rather numerous, and prices ruled firm:—Consols were done at 95½ for transfer, and 95½, buyers, for account; the Reduced and New Three per Cent were 96½; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 79½; Long Annuities, 181½; Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 36s. prem.

The amount of business doing in the Foreign House has been much restricted. Sardinian, Austrian, and Turkish Securities have again ruled lower in price, owing to continuous sales arising from the agitated state of the Paris Bourse; but the fluctuations in other Foreign Bonds have not been heavy. The leading quotations during the week are:—Brazilian Five per Cent, 102½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; Danish Three per Cent, 86½; Danish Five per Cent, 105; Mexican Three per Cent, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92½; Ditto, Urubarran, 81; Portuguese Three per Cent, 46; Russian Five per Cent, 112½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 81; Spanish Three per Cent, 41½; Ditto, New Deferred, 30½; Turkish Six per Cent, 90; Ditto, New Loan, 79½; Ditto, Second Issue, 61 to 7½; Turkish Four per Cent, 102½; Consols, 95½; Venetian Five per Cent, 4; Ditto Deferred Two per Cent, 17; and French Rentes, Three per Cent, 7½. In Joint-Stock Bank Shares a fair average business has been transacted, at full quotations. Australasia have realised 90½; Bank of Egypt, 20½; Bank of London, 45½; City, 62 ex div.; Colonial, 32½; Commercial of London, 18½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 103½; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 29; London and

Westminster, 47½ ex div.; Oriental, 30½; Ottoman, 20½; South Australia, 29; Ditto, New, 26; Union of Australia, 54; Union of London, 24; and Western Bank of London, 31 ex div.

Miscellaneous Securities continue flat, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 13; British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, C, 13½; Canada Land, 114; Ditto, Government Six per Cent, 113½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 100½; South Australian Government Bonds, 110½; Victoria Six per Cent, 110½; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 24½; Crystal Palace, 13; English and Australian Copper, 1½; London General Omnibus, 84½; Ditto, New, 28; Red Sea and Indian Telegraph, 82.

Throughout the week the dealings in the Railway Share Market have been only moderate; nevertheless, prices have undergone very few changes of importance. The account has passed over remarkably well, with low rates for continuation. The traffic receipts of the London and North-Western Railway show an increase of £5659; the Great Western an increase of £2001; the Great Northern a decrease of £1207; and the London and South-Western an increase of £1366, when compared with the corresponding week in 1888. The following are the official closing money quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Blackburn, 11½; Caledonian, 86½; East Anglian, 16; Eastern Counties, 62; Great Northern, 101½; Ditto, B Stock, 137; Great Western, 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; London and North-Western, 95½; London and South-Western, 95½; North-Eastern—York, 78½; Scottish Central, 115; Stockton and Darlington, 83.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 132½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107½; Great Western Four per Cent, 86; Ditto, Five per Cent, 100; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 141; Norfolk and Doncaster Five per Cent Extension Stock, 184½; 105; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 33½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo, Brentford, and Goderich, Six per Cent Bonds, July 1, 1873, 83; Ceylon, 6; Eastern Bengal, 4½; East Indian, 102½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 31½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 74½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 90; Great Indian Peninsula, 100½; Great Western of Canada, New, 84; Ditto Bonds, payable 1873, without option, 104; Schinde, New, 10; Punjab, 43.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, 9½; Lombardo-Venetian, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE.—On Tuesday, 7th inst., the market was rather quiet, and with all kinds of beef, mutton, and pork, notwithstanding the demand for the latter, a fair trade was done. The prices of the various kinds of meat were as follows:—Beef, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; mutton, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pork, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; and so on.

WHEAT.—Wheat, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; ditto, white, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Norfolk, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; ditto, white, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; and so on.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; ditto, white, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Norfolk, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; ditto, white, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; and so on.

SEEDS.—A fair business is doing in clover seed, both red and white, at full prices. Canary seed is dull, and lower to purchase. Spring tares are firm in price, but other articles continue dull.

LINSEED.—English crushing, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Calcutta, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; hempsed, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; and so on.

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T H E N E W H O U S E S O F P A R L I A M E N T .

THE MEMBERS' ENTRANCE
TO THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SINCE the finishing of the private entrance to the House of Commons, through the cloisters in the Star Chamber Court, the main entrance in Westminster Hall has been comparatively little used. The doorway, however, is very handsome, and every way worthy of the superb staircase to which it leads. This doorway stands about midway on the left-hand side of Westminster Hall, as you come from the principal entrance from Palace-yard. On each side of the entrance stands one of those magnificent standards for lights which are placed in various parts of Westminster Hall, and contrast so strongly with its otherwise bare and homely appearance. The general form of these standards is a square set anglewise to the door. Their material is bronze, and they are composed of dwarf columns, surmounted by lions and griffins in brass, gilded, holding scrolls emblazoned with the motto "Dieu et mon droit" on a vermillion ground. From these columns flying buttresses spring and assist in supporting a centre shaft, having a twisted moulding at each angle. This shaft is surmounted by a rich capital, crowned, all in brass, gilded. Above this rises the corona, two in number, which contain thirty-five gas jets, which give a most brilliant light. The doorway is on the same plan as all the others in the Palace, being composed of oak richly carved, and glass, protected and ornamented with gilded brass scrollwork.

THE SPEAKER'S HOUSE.

IN a recent article in this Journal, which gave an account of the condition to which the works going on during the recess had brought the new Palace of Westminster, it was stated that the Speaker's house had been completed, and handed over by Sir Charles Barry to the right hon. gentleman for occupation on the meeting of Parliament. We now present our readers with a series of illustrations of this magnificent residence.

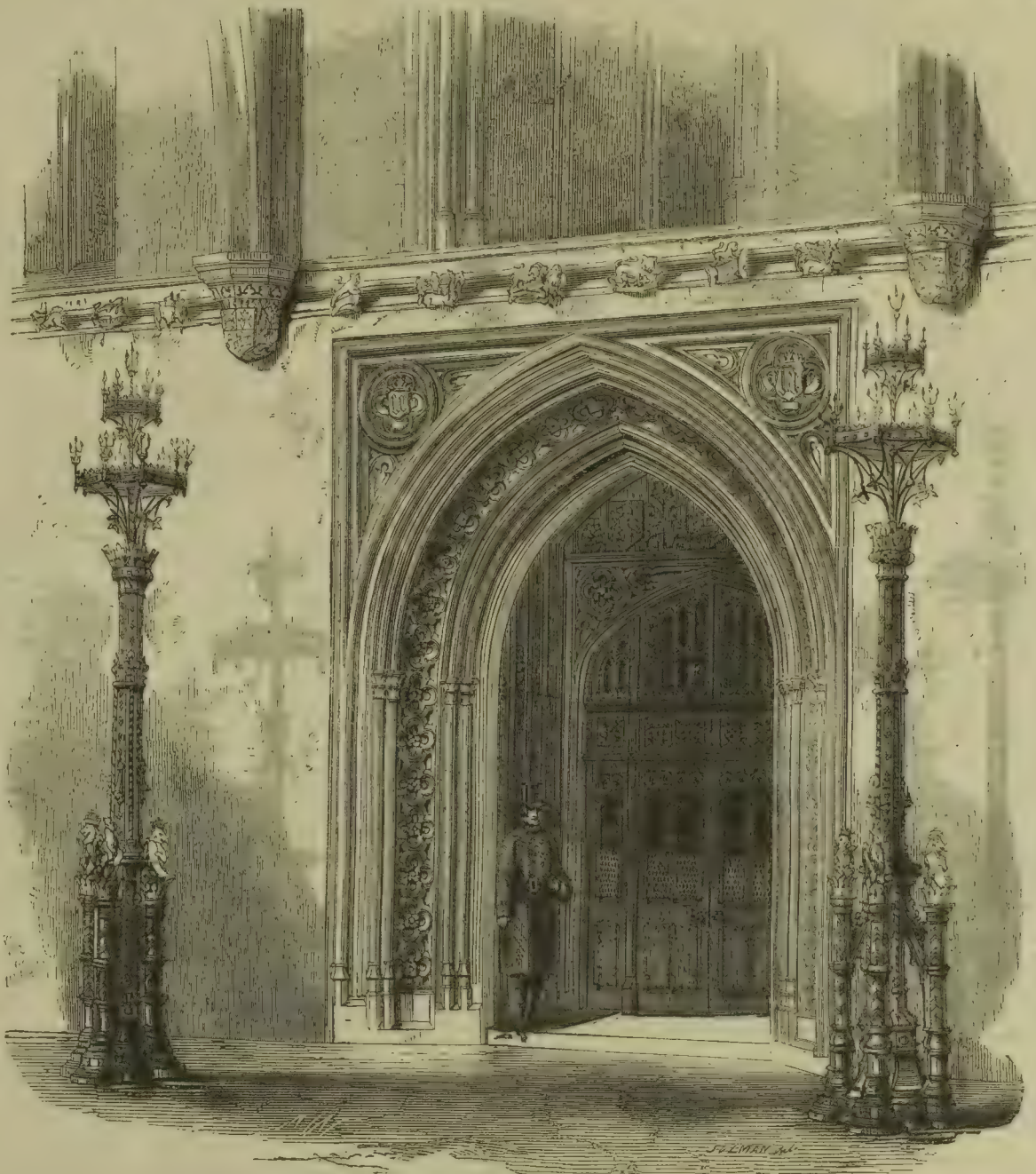
THE PORCH.

It may be stated that the site which the Speaker's house occupies is that on which the large court on the left hand of New Palace-yard stands, and which is overlooked by the clock-tower. The entrance into the courtyard is from two not very imposing archways, and, spacious as is the area which presents itself, and lofty as are the buildings which form its four sides, the appearance of the house as a whole is not particularly striking. Indeed, the

elaborate and handsome porch which forms the main entrance, and the oriel windows immediately above it, render a contrast with the remainder of the façade rather an unfavourable one. The porch itself is of a beautiful form and within it is large enough to

stained glass, each pane containing the name, arms, and date of election of every Speaker since Parliament has chosen such officers. On the floor to which these cloisters lead are situated

(Continued on page 164.)



THE MEMBERS' ENTRANCE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

accommodate quite a crowd of attendants who may be waiting for the guests of the Speaker on his reception nights. Externally it is buttressed and surmounted at the front angles with lions. On each side of the door, in strong relief, is the Speaker's mace, crossed with a label. Just above these, and running round the arch, are five quatrefoils, enriched with roses. The broad band above the arch has inscribed on it the motto "Domine saluum fac Regiam." The Gothic windows are filled with richly-stained glass, and the arms of the Speakers shine in brilliant colours from the panels of the ceiling. The entrance-hall—still more spacious and rich, paved with Minton's beautiful tiles, adorned with Gothic brass ornaments and stone panels thick with carved fret-work—leads to

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

At the bottom of the steps on each side are placed tall standard lamps. The staircase itself—wide and ample, and carved almost on every inch—passes up to the first landing, whence it branches off on each side, and incloses the entire hall. The balustrades are of moulded designs in brasswork, highly polished; and the sides are filled with a light foliated scroll. Blank shields, to be sculptured on hereafter with the arms of celebrated Speakers of the House of Commons, form the cornice of the hall, the gilt and painted armorial bearings of England on the first landing being the great centre of the whole of them. The skylight is of decorated stained glass. A door on this landing leads through the spacious audience-room to large cloisters, which form the passages to the principal floor.

These cloisters are one of the chief, if not the chief, ornaments of the whole building. They are formed in the inner part of the building, over the servants' offices, so as to extend along the far interior sides of the house. Each cloister is 40 feet long by 8 broad and 10 feet high. The roof is covered with the delicate tracery of the fan-groined arches, which spread over it like a network of stone, giving the most exquisite effects of light and shade; while four lanterns in each cloister light it with a soft, mellow richness that becomes the place and its associations. The side of each cloister, looking in the inner quadrangle, is formed by canopied Gothic windows, filled in with



GRAND STAIRCASE TO THE SPEAKER'S RESIDENCE.

INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE BY HER MAJESTY.

ON Saturday, the 29th ult., the formal inauguration of the Wellington College, at Sandhurst, took place—her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Prince Arthur, and the Princess Alice being present on the occasion. This institution, it may be remembered, arose out of the general desire which was evinced on the part of the nation to raise some worthy testimonial to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. A sum of nearly £200,000 was subscribed, and it was decided that the funds so raised should be appropriated to the purpose of building a college for the education of the orphan sons of officers of her Majesty's Army and Navy, and of the then Indian Army. Of this sum of £200,000, £25,000 was given out of the Patriotic Fund. After defraying the cost of the building there remained on hand somewhat more than £100,000, which has been invested, and yields an annual revenue in aid of the maintenance of the establishment of about £4000.

The college is situated on a heath, similar in its character to that of Aldershot. The governors of the charity were swayed in their selection of this bleak moor by an offer made by a Mr. Gibson of fifteen acres of land as a site for the building; offering, at the same time, to dispose of any further quantity of the land which might be required. About 120 acres were subsequently purchased at a price, we are informed, of about £10 per acre. The college is distant about twelve miles south of Windsor. Towards the south is a part of the county of Hants, known as the Hartford-bridge Flats, and beyond these, in the distance, is Strathfieldsaye, the seat of the illustrious Duke to whose memory the college has been raised. Of the land which is the property of the institution, about twelve acres are occupied by the building and offices, and some which is set apart for the purpose of erecting a chapel and an infirmary in connection with the school. The remainder of the land, when drained, will be converted into a gymnasium and playground, a shrubbery, parade, and a large artificial lake.

The building is of red and purple bricks—the red ones being the native produce of the heath, the purple being the well-known Reading bricks. These alternate in fanciful courses, and are relieved by masonry of Bath stone. The wings are lofty, and pierced with numerous windows, and each one carries in the centre a red brick tower of 120 feet in height. The internal arrangements of the buildings include a line of dormitories in each wing, containing together 240 rooms, and below them a range of class-rooms and kitchens, a large dining-hall, and general school-room. The rooms are spacious and lofty, and the most perverse mismanagement could scarcely prevent their being well ventilated in the unsheltered position which the building occupies. Each boy has his own distinct sleeping-room, 11 feet long by 8 feet wide, and 14 feet high, and the plan of the college is so contrived that to every boy's room is a large window looking out upon the grounds. The towers which lead to these sleeping-rooms are partly used as the ventilating shafts for the dormitories, through which they keep a constant flow of pure air, while foul-air shafts provide for carrying off the vitiated atmosphere from below. The partitions which divide each boy's room are carried up to within two feet of the ceiling, so that the fresh air circulates freely along the whole length of the dormitory from north to south.

All the stairs leading to the dormitories are fireproof; and the floors of the dormitories themselves are cement, overlaid with porcelain tiles.

The dormitories, rooms, halls, offices, and passages of the college are lighted with gas, from works erected for the exclusive use of the building by Mr. Geo. Walcott, C.E.

The first hundred boys were admitted into the college upon the following scheme:—

FOUNDATIONS (i.e., ORPHANS).

First Class—Twenty boys, to pay £10 a year each, to be nominated by the Governors; eighteen boys, to pay £10 a year each, to be nominated by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund; three boys, to pay £10 a year each, to be nominated by Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P.

Second Class—Twenty boys, to pay £15 a year each, to be nominated by the Governors.

Third Class—Twenty boys, to pay £20 a year each, to be nominated by the Governors.

NON-FOUNDATIONS.

Fourth Class—Nineteen boys, to pay £40 a year each, to be nominated by the Governors.

Boys, not orphans, the sons of officers serving in the army, will be admitted in this class.

The above payments are to cover all expenses for board, education, books, washing, medical attendance, and partial clothing—that is, two suits of clothes a year for each boy.

The subjects of instruction given to the boys include—

1. What is usually understood by a good English and classical education.
2. Those branches of scientific knowledge which have a special application to the arts, commerce, and industry of the country.
3. The modern languages.

The religious worship and teaching is upon the principles of the Church of England; but attendance upon such worship or teaching will not be required by boys whose guardians may object on the ground of religious dissent.

The annual income of the college, including the payments to be made by the (100) boys, will be £6160, which is considered sufficient to provide a suitable staff of masters, and to cover all expenses for 100 boys. As the funds of the college increase, the boys admitted will be all placed on the foundation, and the fourth class, or non-foundations, ultimately abolished. The boys are dressed in uniform, which at present consists of a small check woollen trousers, long blue jackets with gilt buttons, and a cap of a semi-military character.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The inauguration of the college by her Majesty drew together at the heath at Sandhurst a large number of the aristocracy and gentry resident in the county to witness the ceremony. Among those present were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cranworth, Lord J. Russell, Lord Gough, Sir F. Currie, Sir J. W. Hogg and the Misses Hogg; Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary; Lord Ellenborough; the Bishop of Oxford, Marquis of Salisbury, Lady Hayter, Mr. Henley, Lady Ibbetson, and Mr. J. Walter, M.P.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Lady Desart, the Hon. Misses Cathcart, Lords Crofton and Colville, Colonel Liddell, Colonel Ponsonby, and Major Elphinstone, travelled from Windsor by post, and arrived at the college shortly after twelve o'clock. Her Majesty was received by the governors of the college, and conducted over the various apartments of the building. As her Majesty passed through the school-room the boys gave her a cheer of honest and hearty welcome, which resounded through every part of the edifice. Leaving this room, her Majesty was conducted through the dormitories and other parts, and finally into the dining-hall. A small dais was erected at one end of the hall; the wall at the back was draped with crimson cloth, and a modest looking canopy was suspended over the chair provided for her Majesty. Flags and banners, with some wreaths of laurel, served to conceal the barren aspect of the walls.

Her Majesty, having completed the inspection of the building, was preceded by the Rev. Mr. Benson, the head master of the college; Mr. Shaw, the architect; Mr. Holland, the builder; and the officers of the college, to the dining-hall. Here she was conducted to the dais, the Prince Consort and the Royal children standing by her side. On each side of the dais were ranged the governors of the college, who, with the Prince Consort, wore the uniform of the governors of the establishment.

Lord Derby advanced to the foot of the dais, and read the address to her Majesty from the governors of the college, of which the following are extracts:—

We, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Vice-President and Governors of the Wellington College, beg permission to offer to your Majesty the assurances of our heartfelt loyalty and attachment, and of the satisfaction and gratitude with which we hail your Majesty's presence on this occasion.

We are the more grateful for this mark of your Majesty's favour, inasmuch as it has been awarded at a moment of deep personal anxiety, now happily dispelled by an event which has been hailed with heartfelt satisfaction by the whole body of your Majesty's subjects, and on which we

trust we may be permitted to offer to your Majesty our respectful and affectionate congratulations.

We now beg leave humbly to submit for your Majesty's gracious approval and sanction the standing rules and regulations by which, subject to such amendments as it may from time to time be found advisable to introduce, it is proposed that this college should be governed. We trust that it may speedily afford such evidence of its usefulness as may substantiate its claims to yet further liberality on the part of the public, and that the governors may thus be enabled to extend, more widely than is in their power at present, to those classes for whom it is especially intended the benefits of this noble charity.

It would be too much to hope that it should ever boast of one from among its pupils who might emulate the fame of the great warrior and statesman in whose honour it has been erected; but we may trust that, by the blessing of Almighty God upon its teaching, it may send forth many deeply imbued with the lofty principles which regulated his conduct, and prepared, whatever may be their station in life, to follow the great example which he has left of unswerving loyalty to the Throne, of devotion to his country's service, and of strict and unhesitating obedience to the calls of public duty.

Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, then handed to her Majesty the following reply, which was read by her Majesty with her usual clear and impressive elocution:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and for your congratulations on an event for which, if anything had been wanting to complete my joy and gratitude, it would have been found in the spontaneous expression which has been elicited of the sympathy and affection of my people.

It gives me sincere pleasure to inaugurate the formal opening of this admirable institution, of which I was glad, on a former occasion, at your request, to lay the foundation-stone.

From that time to this I have watched its progress with unceasing satisfaction. I have seen how difficulties inseparable from such an undertaking have been gradually overcome, and I hail with thankfulness the completion of a work (a nation's tribute to the memory of one of her greatest men) destined to furnish the means of a religious, moral, and intellectual education of the best description to the children of many deserving officers which they could not otherwise obtain.

In the students now before me I am glad to recognise the first fruits of this benevolent work, and I trust they will, by their steady industry and honourable conduct, their cheerful obedience to those who are set in authority over them, and their behaviour to each other, earn a character for the college worthy of the name it bears.

I pray that the Divine blessing may ever rest on this institution, and that it may lead all those who may be here educated to imitate, in their firm determination at all times and on all occasions to do their duty in that state of life unto which it may please God to call them, one of the chief characteristics of the Duke of Wellington.

The paragraph in the address congratulating her Majesty upon the event which has so recently taken place, and which has given to Prussia a Royal Prince, was introduced by the Earl of Derby after the address of the governors had been prepared. There was something touchingly appropriate in the circumstance of her Majesty appearing for the first time in public after the birth of a grandchild to take part in the inauguration of an institution for the education of youth. And there were few who could hear unmoved the queenly but gentle womanly tones of her Majesty's voice expressing her fervent hope that those earnest, intelligent boys who had just cheered her so lustily might imitate that stern resolve of the Duke of Wellington on all occasions to do their duty.

After the reply of her Majesty, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered up a prayer for the prosperity of the college. The Earl of Derby then handed to her Majesty a copy of the rules and statutes of the college, which her Majesty signed, and the proceedings terminated.

After the ceremony was concluded her Majesty, the members of the Royal family, and suite proceeded to the head master's apartments, where refreshments had been provided. The governors of the college, with Lord Derby and the other members of the nobility, also partook of a collation. Her Majesty left the college shortly after two o'clock and returned to Windsor. A guard of honour, consisting of the 1st Staffordshire Militia, was in attendance.

THE IMPERIAL TRAIN ON THE ORLEANS RAILWAY.

THE present luxurious age, which exercises its influence upon most things, has not failed to impress itself upon railways. Modest in their accommodation at the commencement, they only for a long time furnished ordinary comfort for their first-class passengers; their second-class travellers were little cared for; and those of the third class were exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the unpleasantness of back-aching boards for seats. A great reform has fortunately taken place in these arrangements, and we now find railway travellers in England, and more especially on the Continent, cared for in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the different administrations. Even the most ordinary carriages are constructed with a view to comfort. Saloons carpeted, lighted, heated, and fitted up in the most convenient style, are to be met with on all the principal lines; and the Royal and Imperial carriages are palaces on a small scale.

The Imperial train on the Orleans Railway, which was made a present to the Emperor by that company (and of which we give two Engravings in our present Number), is so complete that their Majesties might almost imagine themselves seated in a boudoir either at the Tuileries or at St. Cloud, and witnessing in their easy journeys a never-ending panorama. The train consists of half-a-dozen carriages, placed in the following order after the locomotive:—1st. The *salon de manger* and *aides-de-camp* carriage. 2nd. An open-roofed carriage, fitted with an ornamental gilt grating, for the convenience of smokers, or of those who wish to be in the open air. 3rd. The Imperial saloon. 4th. The sleeping-rooms. 5th. The carriage of the Prince Imperial (recently added), containing every convenience, and two sleeping-closets for the lady attendants. 6th. The baggage-waggon.

The carriage of the aides-de-camp, provided with crimson velvet seats, serves also for the dining-room: it contains three dining-tables, placed down the centre, which are also adapted for whist-tables. There are two small compartments at the end of the carriage, one of which is used for the butler's office, and the other is the *cabinet de toilette* for the aides-de-camp. Water is laid on in all the carriages.

The open-roofed carriage, which immediately precedes that of the Emperor (and it is these two which are represented in our Engraving), is surrounded by a very elaborately-ornamented gilt grating, and hung with handsome curtains. Here his Majesty smokes an occasional cigarette.

Of course the principal carriage of the train is the saloon of honour, which is occupied by the Emperor and Empress. It is surrounded by the Imperial crown and eagles, in an exquisite taste, and all the colours of the decorations blend with a harmony that is really charming. The covering of the couches (which are so contrived as to draw out in front and serve for beds if required), is in damasked green silk, welled throughout; the carpet is in mockadees; and the ceiling is richly decorated with gilt beadings, the white ground-work being covered with roses painted on the wood. The little table in rosewood placed between their Majesties in our Illustration is quite a curiosity: although occupying so small a space, it contains four tables, which slide one out of the other. There is a small compartment at the end of the saloon for an attendant.

For the long journeys of the Emperor and Empress a sleeping apartment became indispensable; and therefore the Orleans Company had a carriage constructed for that purpose. It consists of an antechamber for the ladies of honour, provided with two armchairs, which draw out and form very comfortable beds, and toilet-table; the *chambre à coucher* of the Emperor and Empress, with a bed on each side, and two *cabinets de toilette*. The fittings of the Imperial boudoir are of ruby-coloured velvet, and the coverlets of very light blue satin. There is a lamp in the ceiling, the light of which can be regulated by means of drawing curtains with which it may be enveloped. The dressing-rooms of the august travellers are most admirable, the toilet-table of the Emperor being a perfect gem: they are hung with silken stuffs à la Pompadour.

The fifth carriage is that of the Prince Imperial, and is not by any means the least tasteful of these beautiful railway offerings. There are two compartments, separated by a lighted corridor, for the lady attendants; the bed-room of the young Prince, and a *cabinet de toilette*. The Prince's sleeping apartment is half bed-room, half saloon. The fittings are of the darkest possible blue velvet, welled in every direction; and the initials N.E. are frequently repeated in gilt letters in the decorations.

The sixth and last carriage is the baggage-waggon, in which there is a compartment for the domestics of the Emperor, and another for the railway servants who accompany the train. In this latter there is a small fire-engine, with a supply of water.

All these carriages communicate with each other by carpeted passages, which by a very elegant contrivance can be closed in and protected from the weather, being lighted at night by the lamps, one of which is seen in our Illustration. The whole train thus forms a connected suite of apartments, the comfort of which is greatly increased by the circumstance that the carriages do not oscillate in the least, the system of double suspension having been adopted in their construction.

A magnificent series of oak carvings separates the decorations of the ceiling from the walls of each carriage, and by their simplicity give a most chaste appearance to the *coup d'œil* of each apartment.

Some of the other French lines of railway also possess their Imperial trains, which have great merit on the score of artistic elegance and richness of decoration.

The cost of this train to the Orleans Company was upwards of 350,000 francs. The whole of the interior decorations were designed by M. Viollet Leduc, the architect charged with the reparations of the Cathedral of Notre Dame; and the carriages were constructed under the direction of M. Polonceau, the manager of the traffic department of the Orleans line.

We cannot conclude our notice without mentioning our obligation to M. Bonnefoi, *chef du matériel*, who accompanied us and gave us every information during our visit to the Imperial train.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE exhibition season has commenced. The British Institution, according to annual custom, leads the way, with its early spring offering of British Art. The collection now submitted appears to us to be more numerous than any we have seen here on many previous occasions. It numbers 579 paintings, besides some dozen objects in sculpture; and the walls are filled to the very ceiling. The consequence necessarily is that many of the works (nearly all in the top-most range) are seen in a very bad light—if, indeed, they can be said to be seen at all—inasmuch that it would be unjust to pretend to offer an opinion of their merits. It is from the canvases which are more favourably placed—more particularly those on “the line”—that a general estimate of the attractive features of the exhibition must be formed; and, upon the whole, the result of the inspection is highly satisfactory. Looking at the subjects treated of, we observe still a continued decline of historic art, and a continued and steady application to landscapes and domestic subjects. As respects their mode of treatment, if we are not startled with any marvel of achievement by leading men, we are happy to recognise a considerable advance in the essentials of composition, colouring, and handling in many rising artists who have hitherto been content to occupy the second and third ranks in the profession. More gratifying still, however, is the important fact that pre-Raphaelitism, in its more absurd trivialities, is disappearing from amongst us. Mr. Redgrave is almost its only champion in the present exhibition, and his “Sandpit Road” (2), with its small specky occupants, biped and quadruped, and all its minutiae of geological and botanical detail, shall speak for itself, and the school it represents.

Deservingly occupying the place of honour over the fireplace in the north room is H. Johnson's “Sardis” (1), which we at once selected as the subject for an Engraving. “Thou hast a name that thou livest and art dead.” Rev. iii. 1. A few broken columns in the foreground stand out against the mystic gloom of the evening sky to mark the site of the ancient city of Lydia, the victim in successive ages of the wrath of man, and afterwards of a convulsion of nature. Mount Tmolus frowns grandly in the distance, overhanging the sluggish Pactolus. The ground round about is swampy, and covered with osiers and various rank herbage; and, to mark how entirely civilisation has been banished from the spot, the only sign of animal life discernible is in the savage incident of a wolf devouring a jackal. Highly poetical in its conception, the colouring is congenial in tone; a dark purplish chiaroscuro pervades the greater portion of the broad expanse, here and there illumined with the orange tints of sunset, producing altogether a striking effect, happily free from the exaggeration into which “effects” of this kind sometimes betray artists who seem to go upon the principle that you cannot have too much of a good thing.

Immediately over Mr. Johnson's “Sardis” is a remarkably spirited composition by R. Buckner (18), “Saltarello Romano,” representing a youth dancing to the rude music of his fellows. There is true action in the uplifted foot of the young ballarino, and a pleasing animation in his admiring companions, one of whom, with her large round blue eyes, looks out from the canvas, her countenance beaming with satisfaction.

Close at hand is a nice, cool, pellucid sea-piece, by E. W. Cooke (3), “Bragozzi—Fishing Craft of Venice off the Giardini Publici;” and on the other side of the fireplace a large picture by J. Webb (27), “On the Lary Scheldt,” something in the style of the former artist; very clever in the silvery sparkle on the water, and the hazy atmosphere in the distance.

Sydney Cooper is hardly up to the mark—his own mark—in “A Meadow Scene” (19); the water and sky are of a slaty hue and the cattle somewhat wooden. The whole wants gusto and medium.

W. E. Frost's “L'Allegro” (20) is a minute edition, exquisitely painted, of a former work. The figures display real energy and spirit in their action, which is full of variety, whilst the combination of colours displayed in the draperies is skilfully arrived at, and most agreeable in effect.

The architectural studies of D. Roberts are too well known to need eulogium at our hands; they are acknowledged as a speciality. He has two productions of this sort in the present exhibition—“Chapel in the Cathedral of St. Mark, Venice” (26), and the “Remains of the Roman Forum” (173), the latter seen under the effects of sunset. They are both highly artistic in their general treatment; but, the former especially, rather sketchy in the execution.

Henry Jutsum—always so fresh, so genuine in his style—comes before us with “An English Landscape” (44), so cool, so pleasant, that one almost sniffs the fresh breeze playing over it. A practical farmer might object, in point of theory, to the close admixture of corn and woodland, and the stray poppies scattered here and there in the former would tell against the arable character of the soil; but the whole composition is so rustic, so charming, that we readily look over all these little discrepancies. The same artist has two other works displaying considerable merit, and the grand essential of obvious truthfulness—“The River Ayr at Catrine” (281), and “A Scotch Glen” (526). Contrasting remarkably in point of character with Mr. Jutsum's “English Valley” hangs on the opposite side of the room “Evening in the Corn-field” (103), by J. Linnell, sen. Here the full-eared corn standing in serried ranks, which the reapers are just beginning to fell, denotes a bountiful season; whilst the rich glow which warms up the scene tells of the happy influences of atmosphere under which all this abundance was produced.

Mr. Andell still devotes himself to his Spanish inspirations, and with little addition to, or variation in, the materials which he has already so successfully employed. Let him beware of falling into mannerism. His “Dos Amigos” (50) is little else than a *replica* of the principal group in the “Fair of Seville,” of which we lately gave an Engraving. The figures are slightly varied in attitude, but they are in nearly the same costume: the pink skirt and black lace trimmings of the lady are identical. In the treatment we miss the freedom and verve and juiciness which we so much admire in the earlier grand work just named. In “Isa Mayor, Banks of the Guadalquivir” (347), we have a broad expanse of water, under a broad blue sky, with cattle cleverly grouped and well studied from nature.

Gilbert shows some of the fruit of his recent Shakespeare studies in his large and commanding picture representing (66) “Sir John Falstaff examining the ‘half-dozen of sufficient men’ provided for him

by Robert Shallow, Esquire," which, perhaps, may be pronounced the most ambitious work he has yet produced. We have great pleasure in giving an Engraving of this admirable production, which teems with the broad, boisterous humour so appropriate to the scene. The characters, too, are full of individuality, and unmistakably Shakspearean. Who, for instance, will fail to recognise "the courageous Feeble," the woman's tailor, with his scissors hanging to his girdle, and Peter Bullcalf just behind him, Mouldy Shadow and Want having been already disposed of? The figure of the lusty knight is full of insolent ease and complacency; self is indicated in every line of those features; and there is especially a sensuous turn about the mouth, which denotes that he is quite ready to do full justice to Justice Shallow's dinner, the preparations for which we see going on in the background. The two servant maids looking on, highly amused, at the novel proceedings, serve agreeably to complete and humanise the composition. The drawing, generally, is executed with great freedom; the colours, which are abundantly varied, are harmoniously combined, and dashed on with a bold brush. There are parts, however, as in the salver on the ground containing fruit, and a wine flagon, in which we acknowledge a very high degree of finish.

Amongst the comparatively few attempts at dramatic or story subjects which the collection presents must be mentioned that entitled "Aqua Santa" (78), by E. Long; but, possessing, as it does, some merit of intention, it must be pointed out chiefly as one of many illustrations constantly occurring of the daily-increasing deficiency amongst us of figure-drawing, especially where action and expression are required. The catalogue tells us in reference to this picture that "the custom of passing holy water by touch often gives a lover his first opportunity of approaching the object of his affection." But what a milk-and-water lover we have here! How tame and solemn is all rendered in a situation which, in the hands of poetic genius, would abound in passionate interest and elegant sentiment!

H. Le Jeune, who deals pleasantly enough in the pretty and sentimental, contributes two little cabinet pictures—"The Park" (97) and "The Common" (101)—types of high and low life in the country. In the former we have a beautiful young girl, of lordly pedigree, elegantly attired, and braiding a rich wreath of flowers in her fine luxuriant tresses; in the latter, an humble village damsel, standing at the edge of a pond, dabbling her bare feet in the water, and apparently supremely happy. Both exhibit intelligent study and nice finish.

Another little character-piece is "The Sisters" (131), by G. Smith. It is a very simple composition, representing two young girls on the seashore—one busy at crochet-work, the other busy looking on; but there is a touching interest in the grave, intent expression of the operator, and in the sad smile of the looker-on, which arrests attention, and engages one's sympathy, we know not why. We must add, however, that the execution is not equal to the intention, the handling being somewhat dry and laboured, and the colouring cold and ineffective.

Mr. J. P. Drew's little character sketches, "The Arab Girl" (177), "The Cottage Girl" (230), &c., undeniably display a copyism of the more salient peculiarities of Inskipp, who himself is not very favourably represented in his single contribution, "A Country Girl" (314), sitting rather stiffly on a bank, dressed in an unhappy combination of pale colours.

Mr. Sant, whose studies of females and children are always so charming and graceful, indulges us on the present occasion with a highly-successful effort, entitled "Expectancy" (157), representing an innocent young creature, full of intelligence, looking off in a three-quarter view, and almost bounding out of the frame, so eager after something which is going forward, the result of which she awaits with breathless anxiety.

In the same category with the last named, and worthy in every way to be ranked alongside of it, is the little unnamed child (266), by E. U. Eddis, who, with a sad and thoughtful expression, is busy working at her sampler—a realisation of the lines:—

They err who say that childhood does not share
With later years the bitter cup of care.

Passing into the south room, let us pay the homage due to "The Cottage Door" (398) of Joseph Clark, which is modestly and unobtrusively hung against the doorpost of the apartment. The artist is young, we believe; indeed we only know of one previous work of his hand—"A Sick Child," as we remember, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1857; but he has done enough in the little picture before us to stamp his fame, and to give something more than a promise of new life and resource in the familiar class of domestic painting to which it belongs. Here we have a little rustic group of a father and mother and their two children at their cottage door; the mother has the baby in her arms, whose little chin the father—supremely happy and superlatively proud, with a broad grin of hearty enjoyment almost dislocating his honest open countenance—is tickling with the end of his pipe, which he has just withdrawn from his mouth for the purpose. The action is evidently spontaneous, spasmodic; it is the wild impulse of the moment, and he "could not help it;" presently he will go on smoking his pipe again, and spelling over the bit of newspaper in his hand which he had been reading aloud to his wife for the last half hour. The expression of the other faces come in as a pleasing chorus to this grand parental ebullition; the young mother looks down with a contented smile at the infant, who chuckles and crows lustily; whilst the elder child hangs on by the mother's apron, with a look, half of disappointment half of expectancy, mixed with the slightest tinge of childish jealousy, as if wondering whether she will come in for her turn of notice next. Every part of this most agreeable and satisfactory work is executed with masterly precision, in a warm and generous tone.

And here, with a pleasing impression on the mind, we will break off for the present.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THEFT?—A very curious case still more strongly illustrates this point. A lady was coming out of the Opera House, when a thief snatched at her diamond ear-ring, and tore it completely from her ear, causing it to bleed. Upon her return home she found the ring lying in the tresses of her hair. The man was tried for stealing this ring, and, being found guilty by the jury, the opinion of the Judges was taken whether this could be considered a sufficient taking; the opinion of the Judges was afterwards delivered, in which they held that, as the ring had been entirely removed from the lady's ear, and was wholly in the possession of the prisoner, although but for an instant of time, when he lost it in her hair, the taking was complete. So, where a thief led a horse from one part of a field to another, intending to steal it, but was apprehended before he could get the horse out of the field, it was decided the taking was complete. In all these cases you will have noticed the principle upon which they were decided is, that the property must be completely severed from the possession of the owner, and entirely within the possession of the taker, no matter, in each case, for how short a period of time. Two or three cases showing what is not a sufficient taking, and we will then proceed to consider another branch of the subject. One Wilkinson put his hand into the pocket of another, seized his purse, and actually succeeded in taking it out of his pocket. However, the purse being tied by a piece of string to a bunch of keys, which still remained in the person's pocket, the thief was unable to complete his object, and was arrested and tried for stealing the purse. But it was held that as the purse was still attached to the pocket of the owner by the string and keys, it was still in his possession, and the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted. So, where a thief went into a shop, took up some goods intending to steal them, but before he had removed them far from the spot on which they lay, discovered they were tied to the counter by a cord: upon being tried for stealing, it was held that the property never was either completely severed from the possession of the owner, nor completely in the possession of the prisoner, and he was acquitted.—*Sleigh's Handy Book on Criminal Law.*

HAVANNAH CIGARS.—There is only one way, says a writer in *Chambers' Journal*, of distinguishing Havannah cigars, and that is by their flavour. The Havannese, as he puffs his *cigarro del Rey* at sixty dollars the thousand, laughs when he hears strangers descend on the signs and tokens of a good cigar. Colour is nothing, spots are done with vitriol, and as white an ash comes from Hamburgs at ten a penny as from the finest Woodville or Cabanas. Flavour is, in short, the only test. The real Havannah is at once full and mild, its soothing effects are perceptible from the very first puff, and there is no taste of bitterness in the mouth after a dozen of them.

The construction of the telegraph between Constantinople and the Persian Gulf, so long promised by the Turkish Government, is making progress, and the section from Constantinople to Bagdad (the principal part of the work) will be completed in a few months.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

NIAGARA.

No description that I had read of Niagara—whether written by poet, romance-writer, geologist, or mere tourist and traveller—conveyed to my mind any adequate idea of the reality. I had formed a Niagara in my mind; but it was another and a very different Niagara from that which my senses disclosed to me—immensely higher, more noisy and more confused, and lacking the majestic regularity, order, and calm though stupendous power of the actual torrent which my eyes beheld. I was prepared to be astonished at its grandeur and magnificence; but my feelings in gazing upon it, day after day and evening after evening, were not so much those of astonishment as of an overpowering sense of LAW, mingled with a delicious pleasure, that filled my whole being, and made my brain dizzy with delight. That I may not be accused of an attempt at fine writing in my description of this wondrous waterfall, I shall exhaust all my adjectives at once. Having poured out my praises in one gush, I shall relapse into the soberest description I can command of what I saw, and endeavour to present an unimpassioned narrative of its effects upon my mind. Any enthusiastic traveller, deeply impressed with the grace, the loveliness, and the sublimity of such a scene, will speedily reach the limit of his vocabulary. To himself—or, better still, to some congenial comrade, of either sex—he can but repeat the old and well-worn epithets—grand—beautiful—stupendous—awful—majestic—and magnificent! This done, he will resort to silence, as more demonstrative than speech. There are no more adjectives which he can use; but he feels that there is an infinitude of uninvited words in the depths of his consciousness which, if he could but drag them into being, would serve to explain to others how keenly the spiritual beauty of Nature had wrought itself into the spiritual nature of Man, and into every sense of his physical and material existence. But, as these words cannot be uttered, silence is the best relief and the only alternative. An English lady emphatically declared Niagara to be "sweetly pretty"! and an American lady declared it to be "handsome"! Possibly the fair speakers exhausted in these epithets the whole wealth of their admiration; and yet, faulty as their language was, they might have as thoroughly enjoyed the beauty of the Cataract, and been as deeply impressed with its majesty, as travellers who made use of a more appropriate phraseology. There are minds which feel so acutely the overpowering loveliness of nature, and the imbecility of any language to express their sympathies and emotions, even the richest that ever grew and germinated into logic or poetry, that their enforced dumbness becomes ultimately so painful as to disturb the fine balances of Reason and put the Harp of Imagination out of tune. The well-known lines of Byron express this instinctive emotion, when, in speaking of another Fall, less glorious than Niagara, he says—

One can't gaze a minute
Without an awful wish to plunge within it.

Niagara has this fascination about it in a very high degree. The beautiful boa-constrictor, glaring with its bright and deadly eyes at a rabbit or a bird, has a similar power; and the poor little quadruped or biped, fascinated, bewildered, undone, and wrought into a frenzy by the overwhelming glamour of the snake, rushes deliriously into perdition. Thus Niagara bewilders the senses of the too passionate admirers of its beauty. Many are the tragical stories which are recounted of the fair girls, the young brides, and the poetic souls who have thrown themselves into the torrent for the speechless love they bore it, and floated into Death on its terrific but beautiful bosom.

Before shifting my quarters from the desolate hostelry of the Clarendon at the City of the Falls, and repairing to the excellent accommodation of the Monteaule House, two miles distant, near the Suspension-bridge, I sallied out at dawn of day to the Ferry, and was rowed across the Niagara River, about half a mile below the Falls. From this point, amid the comparative quiet of the waters, the first glimpse of Niagara conveyed a feeling that partook of disappointment. I had expected the Fall to be much higher; and if the water had poured from a precipice a thousand feet above me I should not, perhaps, have considered that the guide-book-makers and the tourists had led me to expect too much. The eye was unfamiliar with the distance, and with the grandeur of the surrounding objects; and, as the result of my experience, I advise the traveller not to take his first view of Niagara in this manner. The majesty is too far off to be appreciated. There is no measurement within reach by which the size can be tested; and the noblest waterfall in the world suggests a weir, no doubt above the average size of weirs, but a weir nevertheless. The eye too often makes fools of our other senses, until it is taught to know its own littleness and imperfection, and to be humble accordingly. In the summer season a little steam-boat, appropriately named the *Maid of the Mist*, runs up into the very spray of the Cataract, and from its deck a magnificent spectacle is obtained; but at the time of my visit this vessel had long ceased its excursions, and was safely moored for the winter at "Biddle's Stairs." There were no tourists; and even the guides had taken their departure; and no lingering remnant of that troublesome confraternity lay in wait for a stray traveller like myself, to tire his patience, disencumber him of his loose cash, and mar the whole effect of the scenery by his parrot-like repetitions of the old story, from which all soul, freshness, and meaning have departed. Thus I had Niagara all to myself. It was my own dominion; and I ruled over it unadvised, untroubled, and undirected. I discovered its beauties gradually as best I could, and made my way from place to place with as much of the true spirit of discovery and adventure, latent and stirred within me, as moved the first white man who ever gazed upon its marvels. And, instead of narrating how and in what way I saw them, let me, for the benefit of any future travellers who may read these lines, explain in what sequences of grandeur and beauty they should explore the stupendous scenery of the River, the Islands, and the Falls, so as to reach the climax where the climax should be naturally expected, and to go on, from good to better, and from better to best, in one grand and harmonious crescendo, and thus extract from it a music of the mind which shall make even the sublimest harmonies of Beethoven appear tame and commonplace.

Proceeding, first, to the narrow and apparently frail bridge which connects the main land of the village, or "City," formerly called Manchester, with Goat Island—lovely enough to deserve a more beautiful name—the mind of the traveller will be impressed with a spectacle which to me, unprepared for it, seemed as grand as Niagara itself. Here is to be obtained the first glimpse of the Rapids, ere the whole overflow of the great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, covering a superficies of no less than 150,000 square miles—a space large enough to contain England, Scotland, and Ireland, with room to spare—discharge themselves over the precipice into

the lower level of Lake Ontario. In a distance of three-quarters of a mile the Niagara River gallops down an incline of fifty-one feet. Such a bubbling, boiling, frothing, foaming, raging, and roaring as occur in that magnificent panorama it was never before my good fortune to see or hear. Were there nothing but the sight of these Rapids to repay the traveller for his pains, it would be worth all the time and cost of the voyage across the Atlantic. It was like looking up a mountain of furious water to stand upon the bridge and gaze up the torrent. I will not call it angry, though that is the epithet which first suggests itself. Anger is something sharp and short, but this eternal thunder is the voice of a willing obedience to unalterable Law. There is no caprice or rage about it;—nothing but the triumphant song of gravitation, that law of laws, which maintains the earth in perpetual harmony with heaven. On the side of the "City" were several mills for flour, corn, and paper, which had borrowed an exterior thread from the mighty web of waters to help in performing the operations of human industry. But these scarcely marred the effect of the scene, and were to some extent useful in affording a contrast of the littleness of man with the ineffable greatness of Nature. The builders of the bridge, taking advantage of the havoc made by the waters in days gone by—perhaps a hundred or five hundred thousand years ago—supported it partially on a great rock lifting its head a few feet above the foam; and, standing at this point, I counted the islets scattered on either side, and stretching downwards to the very brink of the Fall. Besides Goat Island (about a mile in circumference), which separates the American from the Canadian Fall, I made out nineteen isles and islets; some no larger than a dining-table, others twenty or a hundred times as large, and several of them supporting but a single tree, and others two or three trees, blooming and flourishing amid the war of waters, and suggesting to the unpractised eye a fear that every moment would be the last both of them and their vegetation.

There is a toll of twenty-five cents for passing over this bridge to Goat Island; but the toll once paid frees the traveller for a year. It is calculated that forty thousand persons pass annually, yielding a handsome revenue to the proprietor of the island, Mr. Porter. The father or grandfather of this gentleman, a surveyor, is said to have procured Goat Island from the State of New York in part payment of his bill for surveying the Rapids and their neighbourhood. The Indian emporium was still open on the occasion of my visit; and the fans, the moccasins, the purses, and all the little nicknacks which the Indians manufacture of moose-skins, beads, and birch-bark, were spread out for sale. Having paid tribute here, I passed on to the wilderness. Though Goat Island is laid out into carriage drives and by-paths, it exists otherwise in a state of nature. The trees are unpruned forest-trees, though marked occasionally by the busy knives of the ubiquitous Joneses and Smiths, who, though transplanted to new soil, are as deeply imbued with the traditional failing of their British ancestors for carving or scrawling their illustrious names on trees and public monuments as their kindred in the "Old Country." In this lovely spot the undergrowth of fern and brushwood is wild and luxuriant in the extreme. The beauty and variety of the island surpass, I should think, that of any island in the world; although, when contemplating the turbulence around, and the *débris* of past convulsions which strew the run of the river above and below, it is difficult to avoid a feeling that ere long Goat Island will be entirely swept away, or scattered into fragments at the foot of the Falls.

To the left, down a little by-path, there is a small cataract, perhaps about ten feet in width, separated by huge boulder stones from the main current, which, if it existed in Great Britain or in any other part of Europe, would attract admiring crowds from all quarters to behold it, but which here dwindles into comparative insignificance amid the mightier marvels that surround it. Lodore among the English lakes, and Foyers in Inverness-shire, beautiful and even sublime as they may be, are but as ribbons to this. And this itself is but as a ribbon compared with Niagara.

The next point is the American Fall, roaring down into the fearful abyss, one hundred and sixty feet below, in one immense sheet of slaty-green water. Beautiful exceedingly! *Vedi, vedi, e poi mori!* say the Italians; but to see this Fall is to reach a higher climax; and if Death be agreeable—to have a greater motive for confessing that Life has nothing grander to show. The traveller can approach to the very brink of the Fall, and if he pleases dabble his feet in it, without danger; but let him wade two or three feet only, and he is gone! Down! down! like a speck, into Death and Eternity. Looking over the avalanche of waters, where they roll smoothly and irresistibly as Fate, I beheld a couple of hawks or other birds of prey hovering halfway down, fishing for the dead or stupefied fish that are hurled through the boiling spray. Further down the Niagara stream—white as cream at the foot of the precipice, but half a mile below as tranquil apparently as if nothing had happened—is seen, at a distance of two miles, the noble Suspension-bridge. Over its airy and seemingly perilous fabric passes the railway that connects the United States with Canada, and links New York and Boston to Montreal and Toronto.

And now for the culminating point—Tower of Prospect, forty-five feet high, and built on the very edge of Goat Island, between the two Falls. From the top of this edifice, amid the "hell of waters," is to be obtained the most magnificent view of the whole scenery of Niagara, above and below, and down the arrowy depths of the ever-boiling cauldron. But, as I have already exhausted the limits of one letter, I must defer to my next the description of the Horseshoe Cataract, and all its manifold beauties and its wonders.

C. M.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH RUSSIA.—We have received a copy of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, alluded to in her Majesty's speech, and which was signed at St. Petersburg on January 12, the ratifications being exchanged at London on Tuesday week. The effect of the treaty is as follows:—There is to be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the contracting parties, without, however, being regulations in regard to commerce, &c., being affected. No higher duties to be imposed on importations or exportations to either country than those payable in respect to any other foreign country, and the same facilities generally shall be given. No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general. In reference to the coasting trade, each party shall regulate it according to its own laws. The subjects of each country to enjoy in that of the other all privileges and immunities enjoyed by subjects of any other Power, and be exempted from all compulsory military service. Each party is to appoint consular agents. Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either party to be permitted to take shelter in the ports of the other, on payment of the same dues as a national vessel; or in the event of a wreck the goods and merchandise saved to be exempt from customs duties unless cleared for consumption. The subjects of the Ionian Islands to enjoy the same advantages as those of Great Britain. The stipulations of the treaty are to be applicable to all vessels under the Russian flag. In regard to commerce and navigation in the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America, the Convention of Feb. 7, 1825, to continue in force. Piracy of the manufactures of either country is to be repressed. The treaty to remain in force for ten years.

(Continued from page 161.)

the state dining-room, drawing-room, ordinary dining-room, and morning and waiting rooms. These are all noble apartments, most gorgeously decorated in the Gothic mode, and emblazoned with ornaments after the manner of the House of Peers; while the furniture, scrupulously and carefully adapted to the style of the rooms, is magnificent almost beyond description. Our illustration represents

THE STATE DINING-ROOM.

In this superb saloon will be given the customary dinners to members of the House of Commons, for the purpose of which the late Speaker found it necessary to have a special dining-room built on one side of his temporary residence in Eaton-square, the site of which is sufficiently large to permit of a mansion equal in size to the others in the square being built upon it. Some idea may, therefore, be formed of the requirements of the *salle-à-manger* in the new official residence, which will be inaugurated by the present Speaker's first dinner this Session on the Saturday of this week. The apartment is of noble dimensions, being about 43 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 21 feet high. The ceiling is on much the same plan as that which prevails in the other parts of the Palace. It is divided into five bays, by four broad beams, richly gilt and most elaborately carved. The bays are subdivided into square panels, having a circular centre, formed by a bold moulding. Within each of the centres is emblazoned alternately the devices of the houses of York and Lancaster, and the Portcullis of Westminster. The spandrels are filled with a leaf pattern, on a blue ground. The whole of the mouldings are gilded. The cornice around the room is superbly carved and gilded, and bears at intervals shields, on which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the various Speakers from the very earliest times. The piers which sustain the ends of the beams in the ceiling have on each side a slender column, with a gilded moulding in zigzag around them; and between the interstices of the moulding are roses, also gilt, the effect being as if it had been powdered with gold studs. Above the doorway leading to the smaller dining-room are the Royal arms, gorgeously emblazoned. The sideboard or buffet is made in strict accordance with the architecture and decoration of the apartment. It has five plate glass mirrors at the back and sides. Two other buffets are also placed on each side of the fireplace. Three lofty and wide windows light this brilliant saloon by day, and at night it will be lighted by eight comparatively small chandeliers, besides standards and brackets. Around the room, in frames set in the wall, are placed a fine collection of a number of the former Speakers. A full-length portrait of Lord Eversley, the late Speaker, stands over

THE FIREPLACE.

The marble mantelpiece is an edifice in itself, being eight feet high by twelve feet wide, and three feet deep. It is copied from an ancient Gothic mantelpiece at Windsor Castle, and is composed of dark grey marble, embattled at the top. The upper portion is divided into compartments quatrefoiled, in which are carved, in strong relief, the emblems of the three kingdoms, with the monogram "V.R." all painted and gilded. The jambs are divided into a foliated arch, within which appear the Royal arms, surrounded at the back with gilded oak-leaves. The spandrels to the arch of the grate are filled with roses and leaves in gilt brass. The reredos has a carved ornament formed by four crowns, in the



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—THE PORCH AT THE SPEAKER'S RESIDENCE.

centre of which is the portcullis. The cheeks are of Minton's encaustic tiles of a very handsome and elaborate pattern. The fire-dogs are formed of the lion and unicorn, each bearing a banner.

Too much praise cannot be given to Sir C. Barry for the beautiful rooms appropriated to the Speaker; and to Mr. Quarm, the clerk of the works; Mr. Crace, the decorator; and Mr. Hardman, for their efforts to render the gorgeous rooms complete.

THE QUEEN'S HUNT.—DINNER TO MR. DAVIS, THE HUNTSMAN.

In our last Number we briefly announced that on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Charles Davis, the huntsman of her Majesty's staghounds, by the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the hunt. We now give a few particulars of the proceedings, in connection with the accompanying Engraving.

The large room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, was filled on the occasion by the representatives of the Berks, Surrey, Essex, Kent, South Down, South Devon, and Cambridge hunts—many of the gentlemen present being attired in the true field costume, and the gay scarlet coats and white "cords" gave an unusually cheerful appearance to the spacious and well-lighted apartment.

Mr. William Vansittart, M.P. for Windsor, occupied the chair—having on his right Mr. Charles Davis (the guest of the evening), Captain Seymour, and Mr. Blount, of Appledown (a Windsor magistrate); and on the left Mr. Bowen May, and other gentlemen of distinction. Upwards of two hundred gentlemen were present.

In front of the chairman was placed a magnificent tazza in silver, by Garrard, presented to Mr. Davis, on the 11th of August, 1858, by the members of the hunt, value three hundred guineas, an Engraving of which appeared in this Journal of the 18th of Sept. last.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given with great felicity of expression and fervour of feeling by the Chairman, and responded to with extraordinary enthusiasm by the company.

In giving "The health of the guest of the evening," the Chairman briefly reviewed the incidents of the career of Mr. Davis, who had now held the position of Royal huntsman for upwards of half a century. Courteous to Kings and Peers, with a hearty shake of the hand to the tenant farmer, urbane to the yeoman, having always a kindly word of advice to the young and uninitiated rider, and, at the same time, a stern rebuke to the "cocktail"—(Laughter)—Mr. Davis was the *beau idéal* of a huntsman and a gentleman; and in himself one of the most influential promoters of the out-door sports and exertions which made the English aristocracy and gentlemen the finest in the world (Loud cheers).

Mr. Davis returned thanks in an interesting and graphic speech, and related anecdotes of the style in which hunting was pursued in the time of George III., as compared with the "fast pace" of the present day, which caused great merriment. He concluded by warmly thanking the company for the high compliment which had been paid to him on the occasion.

In the course of the evening Dr. Collins sang a song (composed by "Old Towler") in honour of Mr. Davis, to the tune of "The Old English Gentleman," which was loudly applauded.

Many gentlemen of the hunt added to the harmony of the evening by singing some well-known hunting songs, with the usual fervour and abandon of the sportsman; and Mr. Genge, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Shoubridge, and Mr. Distin formed an efficient glee party, who relieved the volunteer solos of the company.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, THEOBALD'S-ROAD.

A BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM for the parish of St. George the Martyr, in Theobald's-road, has recently been opened. It is situated on the south side of Theobald's-road, on the site of the late Chartist Meeting Hall, which has been entirely removed to make way for the new structure. The building is of the Tudor style, the only part seen being the front next the street.

In the basement is provided accommodation for the house-keeper, a lavatory for the boys, with abundant supply of water, cellars, and out-offices. The school-room is on the ground floor, and is 75 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and intended to accommodate about 150 children. It is well lighted from the roof, as well as by large windows at each end. The rest of the ground floor is occupied by entrances to the master's dwelling, and to the staircases to the lavatory in the basement and the class-room on the first floor. On the first floor is the class-room, 24 feet long by 16 feet wide and 14 feet high; a parlour, kitchen, and scullery for the master; and on the floor above are three bed-rooms, also for his use. The cost of the building is about £2400, and of the site £1500, the whole of which, with the exception of about £600 granted by Government, has been raised in the parish. The architects were Messrs. Wigg, Son, and Oliver, of Bedford-row; and the builders, Messrs. Pritchard, of Warwick-lane, City.

The ceremony of opening this school was marked by an interesting incident—the presentation of three testimonials to the Rev. W. Short, the late Rector of the parish, whose pastoral labours in St. George the Martyr had extended over a period of twenty-two years. Accordingly a tea meeting, which was attended by about 350 persons, took place in the above school-room, in celebration of both events. The school-room was tastefully decorated with festoons, wreaths, banners, and appropriate devices, among which were two wreaths encircling the initials of the late and of the present Rector, with mottoes, "Farewell" to one, and "Welcome" to the other. On the platform were arranged the testimonials to be presented to the late Rector. The parishioners' testimonial consisted of four silver dishes, surmounted with a figure of St. George and the Dragon, and a vellum scroll with the inscription. The Curate's testimonial consisted of a writing-table, paper casket, and a blotting-book of walnut wood, inlaid with brass. The testimonial of the teachers and children of the schools consisted of a pair of silver frosted candlesticks, supported by male and female statues and statuettes.



NEW SCHOOL FOR THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

On the following evening the children of the boys, girls, and infant schools were provided with tea in the school-room. About 550 children were present, together with a number of parishioners, to witness the proceedings. After tea singing took place and the magic lantern was exhibited.



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—FIREPLACE IN THE STATE DINING-ROOM OF THE SPEAKER'S RESIDENCE.



COMPLIMENTARY DINNER AT THE LONDON TAVERN TO MR. DAVIS, THE HUNTSMAN OF HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"STONEHENGE BY MOONLIGHT," FROM THE NEW DRAMA, "THE BORGIA RING," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SCENE FROM "THE BORGIA RING" AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE stage of the new Adelphi Theatre affords improved facilities for those scenic effects by which the management of Mr. Webster has been distinguished. Advantage was very properly taken of the opportunity on presenting a new drama to the audience. It is likely, we think, that the play of "The Borgia Ring" was accepted for the sake of the one scene that forms the subject of our illustration. The picture speaks for itself, and, as it is an exact representation of the stage-scene, our readers may form some notion of the capabilities of the arena that allows of such a display of vastness in the columns of the wrecked Druidical temple, and so grand a perspective in the starry sky. The point of the scene taken is where the guilty hero of the story is pointing out to his victim the ready-dug grave that he had designed for her, in case of her refusing his criminal demand, to surrender, for destruction, the will by which he was disinherited. Modern audiences require pictorial illustrations to dramatic arguments; and Mr. Webster will do well to select the sites of celebrated places for such purposes. They are not only pleasing but instructive, and confer an air of reality on the story and business of theatrical representations. The scene before us is well worth a visit from the public on its own account, quite apart from the merits of the piece in which it occurs.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

WE give entire the Speech pronounced by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon at the opening, on Monday, of the French Legislative Session of 1859.

MESSEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSEURS LES DEPUTES, France has, as you are aware, during the last six years, seen her welfare augment, her riches increase, her internal dissensions die out, her influence rise; and yet there arises at intervals, in the midst of calm and of general prosperity, a vague uneasiness, a subdued agitation, which, without any well-defined cause, seizes upon certain minds and shakes public confidence. I deplore these periodical discouragements, without being surprised at them.

In a society shattered like ours by so many revolutions, time alone can consolidate convictions, give new vigour to character, and create political faith.

The emotion which has just displayed itself without any appearance of imminent danger may justly cause surprise, for it gives evidence both of too much distrust and of too much fear.

On the one hand a doubt seems to have arisen of the moderation of which I have given so many proofs, and on the other of the real power of France.

Happily the great mass of the people is far from sharing such impressions. To-day it is my duty to explain to you what seems to have been forgotten.

What has been constantly my policy? To reassure Europe, to restore to France her true rank, to cement strongly our alliance with England, and to regulate with the Continental Powers of Europe the degree of my friendship, in conformity with our views and with the character of their conduct towards France.

It was thus that, on the eve of my third election, I made at Bordeaux the declaration, "The Empire is Peace," wishing thereby to prove that if the heir of the Emperor Napoleon ascended the throne he would not renew an era of conquests, but that he would inaugurate a system of peace which could not be disturbed unless for the defence of great national interests.

As regards the alliance of France and England, I have thrown all my perseverance into its consolidation, and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocity of sentiments on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, as well as on the part of statesmen of every party. Also, to attain this end, so useful to the peace of the world, I have put under foot on every occasion the irritating recollections of the past, the attacks of calumny, and even the national prejudices of my country.

This alliance has borne its fruits: not only have we together acquired a lasting glory in the East, but even at the extremity of the world we have just thrown open an immense empire to the progress of civilisation and of the Christian religion.

Since the conclusion of peace my relations with the Emperor of Russia have assumed a character of the most frank cordiality, because we have been in accordance on all points under dispute.

I have equally to congratulate myself on my relations with Prussia, which have not ceased to be animated by a mutual good-will.

The Cabinet of Vienna and mine, on the contrary—I say it with regret—have often been at variance on most important questions, and a great spirit of conciliation has been necessary to come to a solution of them. Thus, for example, the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities has only been able to be brought about after numerous difficulties, which have proved injurious to the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries, watered by the Danube, I would reply that the interest of France exists wherever there is cause founded on justice and on civilisation, which ought to be made to prevail.

In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw still more closely to Piedmont, who proved herself so devoted during war, so faithful to our policy during peace.

The happy union of my well-beloved cousin the Prince Napoleon with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel is not one of those unaccustomed facts for which it is necessary to seek some hidden reason, but the natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries and of the friendship of the two Sovereigns.

For some time past the state of Italy and its abnormal situation, in which order can only be maintained by foreign troops, give a just cause for anxiety to diplomacy. This is, however, not a sufficient motive for a belief in war. Some may invoke it without legitimate reason; others, in their exaggerated fears, may choose to show to France the grounds of a new coalition. I shall remain firm in the path of right, justice, and of national honour; and my Government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be provocative or pusillanimous. Far from us then be those false alarms, those unjust suspicions, those internal weaknesses. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume then, calmly, the usual course of your labours.

I have explained frankly to you the state of our foreign relations; and this explanation, conformably to all I have endeavoured to make known, for two months past, at home as abroad, will prove to you, I believe, that my policy has not for one instant ceased to be at the same time firm but conciliatory.

I count, therefore, with confidence on your aid, as on the support of the nation which has confided its destinies to me.

It knows that a personal interest or a pitiful ambition will never direct my actions.

He who ascends the steps of a throne sustained by the voice and feeling of the people is raised by the gravest responsibilities above the low region where vulgar interests are debated; and the first motives of his actions, as his last judges, are—God, his conscience, and posterity.

"NAPOLEON III. AND ITALY."—This pamphlet, written by M. de Laguerrière, and believed to be "inspired," and even partly written, by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, was published on Friday week. Its publication was looked forward to with intense interest; nor has this interest been quite extinguished by the Emperor's speech on Monday last to the Legislative Chambers; for, in the opinion of many, the Emperor's views may be more definitely gathered from this semi-official pamphlet than from the State document. Its writer endeavours to show that England, by her policy in 1848, and by her sympathy in subsequent years, is pledged to favour the national cause of Italy. Germany, he thinks, has no interest in maintaining the present state of things in Italy, and Prussia "has an immense interest in keeping Austria in check." As for Italy, its condition, alike at Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence, Parma, and Modena, is portrayed in the most sombre colours; and it is asserted that everywhere "Austrian domination keeps up the revolutionary element, which can only be dominated and annihilated by the national element." No plan for the reorganisation of Italy is set forth, but the writer confines himself to the simple indication that Austria must be expelled. In conclusion, he says:—"If, then, it be demonstrated that the situation of the Italian States is not only a cause of suffering for the country, but even a cause of uneasiness and perhaps of revolution in Europe, the letter of treaties would be invoked in vain—it could not hold against the necessity of politics and the interest of European order. What, therefore, is to be done? To appeal to force? May Providence keep such an extremity from us! We must appeal to public opinion. When the true situation of Italy shall be known throughout Europe, and everybody shall be convinced that there is in the midst of the most enlightened States on the globe, on that land from which civilisation sprung, a focus of disturbance, disorder, and profound perturbation, which might so readily become a focus of light and of noble activity, then public opinion may judge, and perhaps impose itself as the pacific justice of right. We have composed this work in order that public opinion may have the means of pronouncing its judgment. We have no hostility to Austria. The question of Italy is the only difficulty which can exist between her and France. We respect its situation in Germany, which has nothing to fear from us on the Rhine. The solution of the Italian question would have for result to efface between France and Austria all subject of dissension."

A fine arts exhibition has been opened at Cape Town. The collection of oil-paintings, prints, and photographs is said to be very creditable. It includes, besides a number of Art Union prizes of English pictures and copies of English and Dutch pictures, several original productions of artists in the colony.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. PREYER, of Bonn.—The result of the match between Messrs. Morphy and Anderssen was that Morphy won seven games, Anderssen two, and two were drawn.

A MEMBER OF THE SLIGO CHESS CLUB, and C. W. S.—Your solution of Mr. Healey's problem, 779, is correct.

STELLA, M. D.—Always welcome.

F. R. of Norwich.—The only disadvantage is its confining the King's Bishop. In every other respect it seems unexceptionable. Your solution of 781 is the true one.

HILLEN, Wigan.—It is an excellent position, and serves to show the power of the Queen better than any other. We have already given it, but, as the ingenious Mr. Kling has of late discovered another solution one move shorter than the accepted mode, we shall reproduce it when a little less cramped for space.

R. A. P., Cambridge.—You are right in supposing it was published before; but the former version was defective.

BROUENUS.—The author of the sprightly little poem entitled "Chess," which we mentioned as recently published by Dalton of Cockspur Street, is not known.

F. M., Liverpool.—The games played by telegraph between Liverpool and Manchester a few weeks ago are now under examination.

OPAEQUE.—1. See the question answered last week to "A Learner."—2. You can castle.

W. T. B.—It is.

J. M., Cheshire.—You must be good enough to draw up the challenge yourself, stating the amount of stake you are willing to risk, where that amount is deposited, what odds you demand, and where the games are to be contested.

J. CHALMERS, Montreal; C. M. M.; E. A.—They shall be examined.

I. I. B., Liverpool.—It seems correct; but look once more.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 780 by Annabel, Miranda, A. Lady, Mrs. Pilleody, Ernest, Simple Simon, Pitt-puff, Lionel, A. B. C., Gregory, T. H. P., Clair, W. Cumberland; R. S., Malines; C. M. B., I. Phenix, W. Preyer, Bonn, A. Member of the Sligo Chess Club; W. I. S., Abington; Lex, F. R. S., Medius, F. T. Derby, C. D. S., Jersey, Margaretta Tett, L. J. of Hawthorn; Horse Artillery, Woolwich; W. T. B.; C. W. S., Nailsworth; N. W. R., F. T., Scotia, C. P. L., R. H. A., W. V., Oliver, B. H. D., L. S. D., Delta, Mercator, Bumble, G. S., H. T. H., N. B., 1859, Old Fox, Major H. M. P., Argus, G. P. F., H. Mayor, Percy, M. M., X. Y. Z., Philo, S. Barbary, A. Z., Gamma, A. F. U., R. O., G. B. E., Stella, Mox, Little Dorrit, Antony, F. T. P., Union Jack, Englishman, I. G., Kenneth, Q. in the Corner, N. C., I. Campbell, T. M. N., Odipus, Sigma, W. B. W., F. R. A., Absentee, Grec, Pawn, Iota, C. C. E., S. Weller, Old Salt, P. P., W. N. B., B. L. L., A. H., A. Schoolgirl, Felix, Bombardier, G. C. S., Campana, Odillon, Lynx, I. F. B., Lichfield, A. Manxman, Felicia, Cantab, H. A. L. G. I., Banner, Americus, Shamrock, An Old Friend, R. W. G. J. F., E. W., Sentinel, H. W., Fishery, Mrs. Partington, An Old Admirer of Stella, Biddy, H. Warrington, George, Wilfred, Napoleon, Buzzard, Doubtful, Spectator, C. P. W., Northern Girl, W. N. G., Patient Grisell, Locomotive, R. B. Faany, Star, Manchester Lad, Burnside, Agricola, Handloom Weaver, I. D. W. P., S. S., A. Clerk, G. M. O., Godolphin, Bizzalon, Peterkin, Taffy, Swansea, Oxoniensis, F. R., Norwich, G. Mc M., Atlantic, Abacus, Long Tom Coffin, Irene, Philip, Podgers of Pedlington, Winifred, T. M., and G. M., Wootton Rectory, Dredwith, Quaker, Observer, D. T., N. T. W., P. R. A., German, P. T. W., G. F. I., R. B., Nemo, Lex, Medius, E. A., I. J. of Hawthorn, Dred, Little Dorrit, F. T., Mayoorth; Persens, Delta, Fax, G. H., N. C., Omega, Hapsburgh, Artilleryman, Clericus, Schoolgirl, W. Robotham, Derby, are correct.

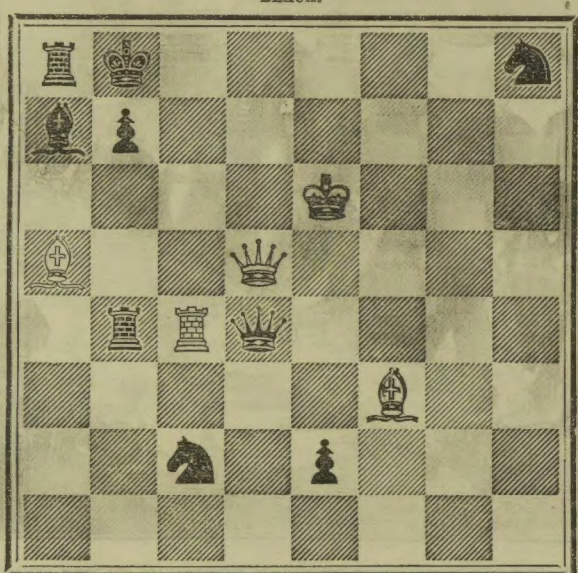
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 781.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to K Kt 8th | R to Q Kt 2nd | 3. B to K B 4th | P to K 4th (best) |
| (If Black play either King or Pawn, mate follows on the third move.) | | 4. Q to K B 7th (ch) | R or B interposes |
| 2. Q takes R | P to K 5th (best) | 5. B to K R 7th.—Mate. | |

PROBLEM No. 782.

By J. B. of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CONCLUSION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND ANDERSSSEN.

GAME X.

(Irregular Opening.)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) |
| 1. P to Q R 3rd | P to K 4th | 38. R to Q Kt 2nd | B to Q B 2nd |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th | 39. R to Q Kt 7th | K to B 3rd |
| 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 40. Q B to Q Kt 4th | R to K Kt 3rd |
| 4. P takes P | Kt takes P | 41. Q B to K B 8th | P to K R 4th |
| 5. P to K 3rd | Q B to K 3rd | 42. K to K B 2nd | P to K R 5th |
| 6. K Kt to K B 3rd | K B to Q 3rd | 43. P takes P | R to K Kt 5th |
| 7. K B to K 2nd | Castles | 44. P to K R 5th | R to K R 6th |
| 8. Castles | Kt takes Kt | 45. P to K R 6th | Rtks K R P (ch) |
| 9. Q Kt P takes Kt | P to K B 4th | 46. K to Kt sq | R to K R 6th |
| 10. P to Q 4th | P to K 5th | 47. K B to K B sq | R to K Kt 6 (ch) |
| 11. Kt to Q 2nd | K R to K B 3rd | 48. K to B 2nd | R to K Kt 5th |
| 12. P to K B 4th | K R to K R 3rd | 49. K B to Q B 4th | R to K R 5th |
| 13. P to K Kt 3rd | Kt to Q 2nd | 50. K B to K Kt 8th | B to Q 3rd |
| 14. Kt to Q B 4th | B takes Kt | 51. B takes B | Kt takes B |
| 15. B takes B (ch) | K to R 2nd | 52. R to Q 7th | Kt to K sq |
| 16. Q R to his 2nd | Q to K 2nd | 53. P to K R 7th | K to Kt 4th |
| 17. P to Q R 4th | P to K B 3rd | 54. R to K 7th | Kt to Q 3rd |
| 18. Q to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q B 3rd | 55. R to K 6th | Kt to Q B 5th |
| 19. K B to K 6th | Q R to K sq | 56. R takes Q B P | Kt to Q 7th |
| 20. K B to Q B 4th | (It is hardly necessary to remark that if he had taken the offered Pawn it would have cost him his Bishop.) | 57. K to K 2nd | R to K R 7th (ch) |
| | | 58. K to Q sq | Kt to K B 6th |
| | | 59. R to Q B 7th | K to Kt 3rd |
| | | 60. P to Q 5th | P to K B 5th |
| | | 61. P takes P | P to K 6th |
| | | 62. R to K 7th | P to K 7th (ch) |
| | | 63. R takes P | R to K R 8th (ch) |
| | | 64. K to Q B 2nd | Kt to Q 5th (ch) |
| | | 65. K to Q 2nd | Kt takes R |
| | | 66. K takes Kt | K to Kt 2nd |
| | | 67. K to K 3rd | R to K 8th (ch) |
| | | 68. K to Q 4th | R to K B 8th |
| | | 69. K to K 5th | R to K 8th (ch) |
| | | 70. K to K B 5th | R to Q 8th |
| | | 71. B to K 6th | R to Q 5th |
| | | 72. K to K 5th | R to Q 8th |
| | | 73. P to K B 5th | R to K R 8th |
| | | 74. P to K B 6th (ch) | K takes K R P |
| | | 75. K to Q 6th | R to Q R 8th |
| | | 76. K to K 7th | R to Q R 2nd (ch) |
| | | 77. B to Q K 7th | And White resigned. |

GAME XI. AND LAST.

(French Opening.)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 19. R to K B sq | Q to K sq |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to K Kt 3rd | 20. Q to K R 4th | Kt to K B 4th |
| 3. K B to Q 3rd | K B to K Kt 2nd | 21. Kt takes Kt | K Kt P takes Kt |
| 4. Q B to K 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 22. R to K B 3rd | B to Q Kt 4th |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | P takes P | 23. R to K Kt 3rd | P to K B 2nd |
| 6. P takes P | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 24. B to K B 6th | P to K B 5th |
| 7. K Kt to K 2nd | K Kt to K 2nd | 25. Q takes K B P | Q to K B sq |
| 8. Castles | Castles | 26. Kt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 27. Q to K R 6th | K to R sq |
| 10. P to K 5th | P to K B 3rd | 28. R takes B | R takes R |
| 11. P to K B 4th | P takes K P | 29. K to B 2nd | K to Kt sq |
| 12. K B P takes P | P to Q R 3rd | 30. Q takes R (ch) | Q takes Q |
| 13. Q to Q 2nd | Q Kt to Q Kt 5th | 31. B takes Q | K takes B |
| 14. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q Kt takes K B | 32. K to B 3rd | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 15. Q takes Kt | Q B to Q 2nd | 33. P to K Kt 4th | K to Kt 3rd |
| 16. Q to K R 3rd | Q to K sq | 34. P to K R 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 17. K Kt to K Kt 3rd | Q R to Q B sq | 35. K to K 3rd | |
| 18. K R takes R (ch) | Q takes R | | |
- And Black resigned the game and match.

In addition to the new peers who took their seats in the House of Lords on Thursday week, the following peers sat first in Parliament after the deaths of their fathers:—Lord Dunfermline, Lord Lyons, Lord Poltmore, Lord Skermersdale, and the Earl of Aylesford.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bishop of London has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled on Wednesday for the dispatch of business.

An Exhibition of Works of Art, by living masters of all nations, will be opened at the Hague on the 23rd of May.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 856,167lb., which is a decrease of 40,651lb. on the previous statement.

On Monday the screw-steamer *Sunbeam*, of the Niger expedition, arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of palm oil.

The town of Malines has resolved to ornament the inner court of its Townhouse with the statues of celebrated fellow-citizens.

The consecration of the Bishop of Columbia is to take place in Westminster Abbey on St. Matthias-day, the 24th of February.

The law by which the circulation of foreign coin in Denmark was prohibited has been repealed.

Lord Eglinton has contributed £100 to the fund for the purchase of works of art for the new National Gallery of Ireland.

The Rev. H. Highton, M.A., Assistant Master of Rugby School, has been unanimously elected Head Master of Cheltenham College.

Major-General Robert Wynyard is to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and command the troops in the Eastern Provinces, and to assume the government thereof.

We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, vice Sir J. Fergusson, whose period of service has expired.

Lady Chatterton, wife of General Sir James Chatterton, met with a severe accident on Thursday week at Newbridge, near Dublin, having broken her collarbone by an accidental fall.

The Right Hon. John Inglis was, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the 2nd inst., and took his place at the Board accordingly.

John Tremayne, Esq., of Heligan, Cornwall, has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Cornwall, and Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, Bart., of Garswood, Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster, for the year ensuing.

Mr. Salisbury, M.P. for the city of Chester, gave, last week, an entertainment, in the nature of a soiree, at the Music Hall, Chester, to about 1100 electors and their wives.

The Crystal Palace Picture Gallery is increasing in success. The summer exhibition will open in the second week in May, and prizes for the Art-Union will be selected from it.

The Town Council of Vaucouleurs has granted the sum of 10,000 francs for a monument of the Maid of Orleans, inviting at the same time the neighbouring departments to contribute.

The Submarine Telegraph Company received on Friday week a despatch from Paris announcing that telegraphic communication is re-established with Malta.

On the 11th of May, the birthday of the poet Hebel, the monument which has been erected over his grave, at Schwetzingen (Baden), will be solemnly inaugurated.

A number of movable houses are now being made in Paris for exportation to Cochinchina, where Admiral Rigault de Genouilly is founding a city.

The mortal remains of the late Earl of Ripon were interred in the family vault at Nocton, in Lincolnshire, on Friday week. The funeral was conducted in a private and unostentatious manner.

Numerous shipwrecks have occurred on the coast of Syria. Eleven vessels were wrecked at Beyrout, twenty at Jaffa, and fifteen at Tripoli.

From a return just published it appears that of the pension given to the King of the Belgians, as Prince Leopold, of £50,000, the sum of £35,500 was returned into the Exchequer.

The town of Bonn has resolved to have slabs fixed on the former dwellings, and to the memory of their late celebrated fellow-citizens, Niebuhr and Schlegel.

The Queen has nominated Lord Wodehouse and Mr. W. Hopkins, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and of the Esquire Bedells, to two of the Fellowships lately vacant in the University of London.

According to advices from the Caucasus, an attempt of the Russians to take the town of Gelendzhik, on the Circassian coast, by surprise, has failed.

At the opening of Parliament on Thursday week her Majesty wore a skirt of white satin with stripes of gold, a tiara of diamonds, and a necklace composed of the same precious stones, her mantle and train being of crimson velvet embroidered with gold.

We are glad to find that the committee of the Orphan Working School are in a position to ask for plans for the enlargement of their building at Haverstock-hill, to adapt it for four hundred children.

A couple have been united in the bonds of wedlock at the parish church, Bury, whose united ages amounted to one hundred and forty years, the bride being sixty-four and the bridegroom seventy-six years old.

The mail just arrived from India brings advices of the arrival there of the twelve vessels dispatched from Liverpool in August last by the Oriental Inland Steam Company for the navigation of the rivers of India.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold will read, at Sheffield, on the last day of the present month, the narrative of his "Life of Douglas Jerrold," for the benefit of the Sheffield People's College.

Lieut. and Capt. F. C. Keppel, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, vice Major Lloyd Lindsay, resigned.

A celebrated painting by Ary Scheffer, "Saint Augustin and Sainte Monica," which was in the Manchester Exhibition, has just been purchased by the French Government from his heirs.

The vacant office of Secretary to the Lord Chancellor has been conferred upon Mr. Charles Palmer Phillips, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

The Prince Consort has appointed Col. C. W. Ridley, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness, vice Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., resigned.

Sir George Grey has purchased the estate of Doxford, which adjoins his property of Falldon, from the executors of the late Mrs. Thorp, of Alnwick. The price is said to be £35,000.

From a return to Parliament lately issued it appears that the stamp-duty on probate and legacies in the year ended the 31st of March last amounted to £3,032,433.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Joseph Arnould, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

At a pension of the Society of Gray's-inn, held on the 26th ult., Mr. Joseph Thackwell, the first son of Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., was called to the Bar.

A portrait of Robert Blake, the great Admiral of the Commonwealth, has been found among the treasures at Narford, Mr. Fountaine's seat in Norfolk.

The Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined on Friday week at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Vice-Admiral the Earl of Hardwicke presided, supported by Admirals Austin, Stanley, and twenty-eight other distinguished and gallant officers.

On Saturday last the Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Advocate of Scotland, was elected, without opposition, representative of the county of Linlithgow in the room of Mr. George Dundas, who has been appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The ship *Harwood* arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 5th of November, with assisted emigrants, and the first batch of emigrants with land orders under the "Auckland Waste Lands Act." All arrived in good health.

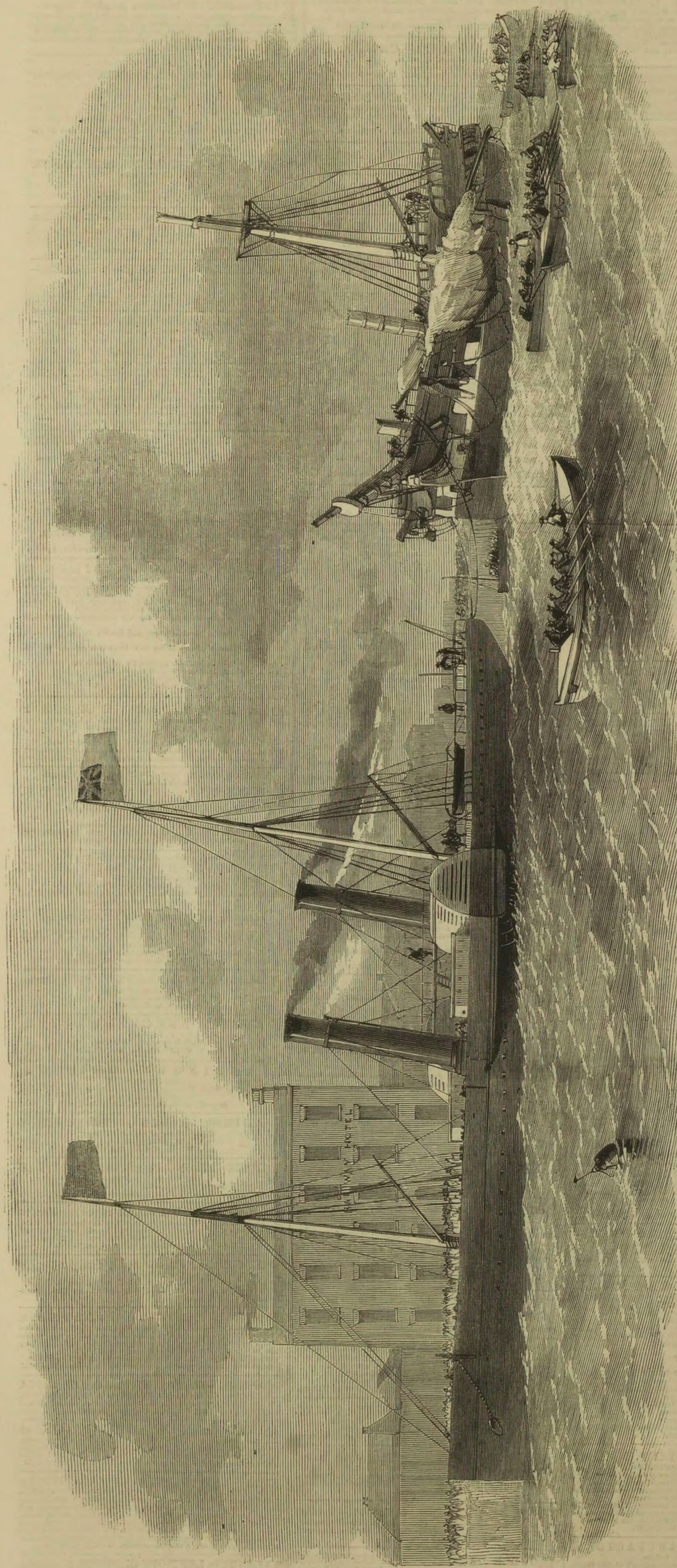
The debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons on Thursday week were reproduced at great length in the Continental journals. Nearly two of the four pages of the *Nord* of Sunday were occupied in this way.

It is the intention of the Indian Council immediately to supply the want of Chaplains attached to the Indian army. Ten additional Chaplains will be sent out at once. This addition is independent of the increase in the regular establishment of Bengal of from seventy-four to eighty Chaplains.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., some time her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

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or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10,
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value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1850.



TOWING OF THE WRECK OF THE SPANISH BARQUE "VIZCAYA" INTO NEWHAVEN HARBOUR ON SUNDAY LAST.—FROM A SKETCH BY MASTER H. INGRAM.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

THE weather, which had been very squally off the Brighton coast for some days last week, increased in violence on Saturday last. On Sunday morning the coastguard observed a large barque, dismasted, drifting down channel to the eastward, about four miles out. She had only a part of her mizen-mast standing, and not a shred of canvas was visible. The life-boats were immediately launched, and two crews, headed by the well-known John Wright, of that place, and John Spicer, one of his lieutenants, put off through a heavy surf to render assistance to the vessel. The wreck was observed about the same time from the Greenway preventive station at Rottingdean, and, under the direction of R. Millard, the veteran chief boatman in charge, a small four-oared galley, manned by five gallant fellows belonging to the station, put off to aid the vessel. There was much difficulty in launching this small boat, owing to the heavy sea running at the time, and great anxiety prevailed for the safety of her crew, even after she had got well clear of the breakers. But the gallant little craft crested the waves in good style; and, after a couple of hours' hard pulling, she was the first boat to get alongside the wreck, which lay in the trough of the sea, rolling fearfully.

After considerable risk and difficulty the coxswain of the galley, William Willey, succeeded in getting his boat alongside, and, with his companions, boarded the vessel, which proved to be the Spanish barque *Vizcaya*, of Bilbao. The ship had evidently been in recent collision with some large vessel—the masts, yards, and rigging lying in one indiscriminate mass upon the deck, and the bulwarks on both sides being carried away. Her captain and crew, it was subsequently ascertained, had been taken on board the *D'Elmina*, the vessel with which she had come into collision. The ship being now south-west of Rottingdean, and beating in towards a rocky shore, the crew of the galley, as the only chance of saving her, let go the bower anchor, which fortunately brought her up immediately. When, shortly afterwards, the Brighton life-boats arrived, their assistance was declined by the more fortunate crew in possession, whose superior officer had taken

the precaution of sending over from Rottingdean to Newhaven, begging that the first steamer that could be got ready would put to sea immediately. The Brighton and South Coast Company's steam-ship *Lyons*, Captain Wright, was the first to get her steam up; and, as soon as the water in the harbour permitted, she put off to the wreck, having on board Mr. Bosson, the company's agent, and two Channel pilots. There was considerable difficulty in attaching the hawser, but after a time this was accomplished, and about half-past one o'clock the wreck was safely towed into Newhaven harbour, where she remains in charge of the preventive officers.

The Dutch ship *D'Elmina*, Captain T. C. Teengs, from Batavia and Manilla, for Rotterdam, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, with the captain and crew of the Spanish barque *Vizcaya*, from London for Bordeaux, on board. The vessels had been in collision with each other during the night of the 5th inst., off Beachy Head, and the captain and crew of the Spanish vessel jumped on board the Dutchman immediately the collision took place, expecting their own to go down. She has since been taken into Newhaven. The *D'Elmina* has lost her foremast, foretopmast, and port bows stove in nearly to the water's edge. She has been towed into Portsmouth harbour, and placed alongside the *Dryad* hulk for survey and repairs. Messrs. Van der Bergh and Sons, the Dutch Consuls at Portsmouth, received a telegraphic communication from the Dutch ship soon after the collision, and immediately dispatched a steam-tug in search of her.

The *Jubilee*, a vessel of 700 tons, from Shanghai, laden with tea and silk, went ashore near Bournemouth on the morning of Friday week. The crew were all saved; and a great part of the silk has been recovered uninjured from the wreck.

On the 6th of November a number of Irish emigrants sailed from the port of Liverpool in the *James Foster*, and, after being at sea for forty-nine days, they were landed at Queenstown and sent back to Liverpool. They were next put on board the *Isaac Wright*, which caught fire on the very night she ought to have sailed. They were again placed on board the *Isaac Webb*, which has also returned to port after being twenty-four days at sea.

THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL-HILL.

WE give in our Number of this week the first of a series of Views of the Palace of the People, which is to be erected on a commanding eminence in the neighbourhood of Hornsey, Middlesex. The Palace of the People will present several important features which will distinguish it from the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. A glass dome, of 200 feet internal diameter, will occupy the centre of the building, and cover a winter garden, wherein a proper heat can be maintained without inconvenience. In addition to the great dome a magnificent concert-room or lecture-theatre, of 216 feet internal diameter, will be thrown out from the north side. This theatre will contain 10,000 persons in comfort, and the corridors will enable such a number to take their seats without confusion and to disperse with facility. Both ends of the building will terminate in semicircular colonnades of 120 feet internal and 286 external diameter, which will be appropriated to refreshment-courts, and will command the most beautiful views of the neighbourhood. In the nave and galleries the various schools of art will be fully illustrated, and separate courts will be devoted to the illustration of English history, geography and commerce, astronomy, geology, and mining.

Railway passengers will arrive in the Palace beneath the platform on which the lecture-room stands, and visitors in carriages will alight under a glazed corridor extending along the north side of the building.

The architect, Mr. Owen Jones, appears to have profited by the lessons of experience, and to have produced designs which will afford full scope for the enjoyment of musical entertainments on the largest scale, as well as the means of imparting instruction, thus turning to good account the various treasures of the Palace, combined with a careful regard to the comfort of the visitors. As respects the grounds, Nature has been beforehand with the designer. The building will stand nearly in the centre of the estate on a platform about 200 feet above the level of the Great Northern Railway. From this elevated plateau the ground slopes in all directions, and gentle undulations, interspersed with fine oak timber, complete the park-like character of the estate. Artificial gardens in the Italian, French, Old

English, and Modern English style will encircle the Palace, and a drive all round will very much enliven the scene, which will combine horticulture in its most ornamented phases, forest scenery, and a liberal provision for out-door sports and amusements.

The Palace of the People will occupy a remarkable position, and if it is carried out in a spirit worthy of the designs the founders need fear no lack of public support. The north side of London is entirely destitute of any similar institution affording opportunity for the instruction and amusement of the masses, and yet on this side of London the population is four times larger than on the other, and in it are situated the termini of the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, the Eastern Counties, and the Great Western Railways. It is not, therefore, only the teeming population of the metropolis which will benefit by the erection of the Palace of the People, but nine-tenths of the United Kingdom are interested in its success, as excursion trains can bring up visitors from all the manufacturing districts, and convey them back to their homes, without the annoyance, delay, and expense of working their way through the crowded streets of London.

At the South Kensington Museum, last week, the visitors were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 4678; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5052. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 554; one students' evening, Wednesday, 321; total, 10,008.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At a general monthly meeting held on Monday—Mr. Wm. Pole, M.A., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, in the chair—the Earl of Ashburnham, Mr. John Derby Alcock, Capt. Augustus I. Hamilton, and Mr. M. A. Newman Smith, were elected members of the Royal Institution, and Mr. George F. Chambers was admitted a member of the Institution. The presents received since the last meeting were laid on the table, and the thanks of the members returned for the same.

At the same institution on Friday week Professor Owen delivered a lecture to a crowded audience on the gorilla, the recently-discovered animal of Central Africa, which bears the nearest resemblance to man of any of the monkey tribe that has hitherto been discovered, not excepting the chimpanzee.